

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA  
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No. 24

GOLDWATER ORDINANCE IS  
MATERIALLY AMENDED

CONTROVERSY OVER DYE  
SITUATION CONTINUES

DRUG PRICES CONTINUE ON  
UPWARD TREND

## Important Changes In Original Package Prices

### ADVANCED

ALMOND OIL, BITTER  
ALTHEA ROOT  
BEANS, VANILLA, BOURBON  
BICHROMATES  
CARMINE, No. 40  
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, HUNGARIAN  
COCOA BUTTER  
DIGITALIS LEAVES  
GAMBIER  
GENTIAN ROOT, POWDERED  
GUM ARABIC  
LICORICE ROOT, RUSSIAN CUT  
POPPY SEED, TURKISH  
PYROGALLIC ACID

RHUBARB ROOT  
ROCHELLE SALTS  
SANDALWOOD OIL, EAST INDIAN  
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE  
SILVER NITRATE  
SODIUM CYANIDE  
TANNIC ACID

### DECLINED

EPSOM SALT  
FOENUGREEK SEED  
FUSEL OIL  
GLYCERIN, SECOND HANDS  
MARJORAM LEAVES, FRENCH  
QUININE, SECOND HANDS  
SACCHARIN

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The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1916

### GOVERNMENT BUYING OF DRUGS

In last week's issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS we recorded the statement of the Surgeon General of the United States Navy to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives that the United States Government, in trying to buy quinine, found that "its only source of supply \* \* \* was from abroad and the only offer we had was at \$4 an ounce \* \* \*." It is quite palpable to everyone acquainted with conditions in the drug trade that the Navy Department needs a new set of purchasing agents if this condition reflects the average experience of these officials in buying medical supplies and drugs for the use of its men-of-war and hospitals.

Information received by WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS from various sources confirms its opinion that at no time would it have been difficult for the Government to buy the 3,000 ounces of quinine it required had the proper concerns been approached. But the Government, by its peculiar purchasing methods, so far as drugs and chemicals are concerned, has eliminated itself from the list of customers of most of the large manufacturers of medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations. Business ignorance that would not be tolerated in any ordinary business concern is permitted in Government bureaus, with the result that manufacturers of medicines who want to do business in a business-like way have for some time past been making no effort to submit bids for supplying Government requirements.

If the Navy Department had succeeded in obtaining an offer from an established house of 3,000 ounces of quinine it is more than likely that directions would have been received by the successful bidder to divide the amount into a number of separate packages, each package to be sent to a different naval station or hospital. In other words, the Government asks for bids on a quantity basis, and then expects the manufacturer to ship the goods

to so many different points that in reality it amounts to a retail business at wholesale prices. If the Government insists on buying its drugs and medicines in this manner it should authorize the different Army and Navy posts and hospitals to buy supplies from the nearest retail drug stores, and it should not expect to do retail buying on a wholesale basis.

Manufacturers do not under such conditions have any desire to accept Government orders. Those manufacturers who pride themselves on quality first are unable to meet the low prices which the Government seems to expect and the successful bidders who have made a low price often find that regardless of the price the Government will not accept medicines unless of a certain standard which they could not hope to procure in the open market at the prices at which bids are entered.

Incompetence in buying medical supplies and the red tape with which all such Government buying is entangled will certainly be a serious handicap to the Army and Navy in the event of a war, and no move toward preparedness needs more careful consideration than the question of providing adequate and proper drugs, chemicals, disinfectants, etc., for land and sea forces, concentration camps and hospitals. Such preparation now would avoid the costly errors that were made in the Cuban campaign in the Spanish-American war.

### REXALL DRUGGISTS SAFEGUARDED

No doubt the 7,000 Rexall druggists of the country will be glad to know that their faith in the old United Drug Company of Massachusetts was seemingly well placed and that this faith has been transferred to the United Drug Company, Inc., of New York. The acquisition of the Riker & Hege-man and the Riker-Jaynes stores by the Liggett interests adds about 110 big stores to those having the right to sell Rexall goods by virtue of being stockholders in the United Drug Company, Inc. In a number of towns these Riker stores have long been in competition with the Rexall stores, and if they should be allowed to handle Rexall remedies it seems probable that with the advantage of a big organization behind them they would be able to get the business from the independent stores. This condition will not exist, however, for the officials of the Louis K. Liggett Company have announced that although most of the Riker stores will sell Rexall goods, this will not be permitted in any town where such action will bring the stores in direct opposition to the established Rexall store.

Undoubtedly the Rexall druggists had definite assurance on this point before they voted their stock in favor of the merger. Just how this combination will affect the independent druggist is not clear but it does not seem likely that it will make much difference to him one way or the other. There are no more chain stores than before and the members will not have the advantage of any better buying organization than before. The independent retailer is still free to develop his personal trade by individual contact, which is his greatest asset.

## Goldwater Ordinance is Amended; "Sting" Removed.

Two Phrases Deleted Which Takes Away from Health Board the Power to Approve or Disapprove of Any Medicine Offered for Registration

Two phrases have been deleted from the formula disclosure ordinance of the Department of Health of New York which materially affect the scope of that measure. These deletions have resulted from a series of conferences between George W. Wickersham, counsel for the Charles N. Crittenton Company and H. Planten & Son; Charles M. Russell, counsel for E. Fougere & Company, and Harry B. Thompson, general counsel for the Proprietary Association of America, with Assistant Corporation Counsel Millard of New York, who represents the Board of Health in the action begun by the proprietary medicine interests to contest the legality of the ordinance.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Millard is said to have admitted the illegality of those features of the ordinance which tended to give to the Department of Health the power to approve or disapprove of labels, wrappers, cartons, advertising matter, etc., accompanying any patent medicine, and which designated the director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs and the Sanitary Superintendent as a sort of board of censorship of every application filed for a certificate of registration.

These changes have been made in regulations 2 and 3. From section 2, which formerly read as follows, the words in black face type, have been eliminated:

Regulation 2. Sample of preparation to be furnished. A sample of the preparation in the form in which it is to be sold or offered for sale in the City of New York, including the package, wrapper, label, box, bottle, container, and all advertising matter and statements shall be submitted with the application. Subsequent changes in form or text of labels, advertising matter, or statements, shall be filed with the Department of Health **AND SHALL BE APPROVED** before use."

\* The phrase in black face in regulation 3 has also been eliminated:

Regulation 3. Certificate of Regulation. When such application properly filled out and signed, together with the required sample of the preparation, shall have been filed with the Department of Health **AND THE APPROVAL THEREOF GIVEN BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF FOOD AND DRUGS AND THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT**, a certificate of registration shall be issued, specifying the name of the preparation, the name of the person registering such preparation, and the date. Every such registration certificate shall be numbered, which said number shall identify the particular preparation so registered and shall thereafter be affixed to the package containing such preparation in the manner hereinafter prescribed by Regulation 5.

### Must Grant a Certificate

Under the ordinance, as amended, the Department of Health cannot set itself up as an arbiter of the therapeutic or remedial value of any patent medicine, but must grant a certificate of registration to any manufacturer who applies for it. Under the ordinance as formerly constituted any patent medicine could be rejected from registration on the mere say-so of the director of the bureau of food and drugs and the sanitary superintendent.

Charles M. Russell, counsel for E. Fougere & Company, speaking for the proprietary medicine interests, said that this amendment of the ordinance was an admission by the New

York authorities of one of the weaknesses in the law, which had been pointed out in the three suits filed. "These changes largely take the 'sting' out of the ordinance," said Mr. Russell.

### New State Bill May Be Offered

It is now understood that a bill modeled after the Goldwater ordinance will be introduced in the State Legislature at Albany in place of the Hamilton-Fertig bill, which has been vigorously opposed because it would take away powers long held by the State Board of Pharmacy, placing them in the hands of the State Commissioner of Health. It is pointed out that if the State Legislature adopts a law patterned closely after the Goldwater ordinance it will remove one of the strong points made by the proprietary medicine manufacturers against the ordinance, namely that the Board of Health has usurped powers to which it is not legally entitled. A State law would put another phase on the matter.

### NEW PATENT MEDICINE BILL

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—James A. Hamilton, Democratic representative from New York City in the New York State Legislature, has introduced a bill to amend section 237 of the Public Health Law, and provides that any patent or proprietary medicine sold in New York State must have its ingredients filed with the State Department of Health. The bill declares that no such medicine shall fail to contain every ingredient, the name of which has been filed in the State Department of Health as a constituent part of the medicine, and no such medicine shall contain any ingredient the name of which has not so been filed. The bill has been referred to the committee on public health.

## New Cod Liver Oil Crop In Norway Shows Decrease

Cable Advices Indicate Shortage in 1916 Yield—Fair Weather and Other Favorable Conditions May Improve Situation Later

Cable advices from Norway state that the first results of the cod fishing season show a decided decrease in the yield of cod liver oil as compared to the yield of former years. Comparative figures for the last five years, as given below, are for the period up to February 12 in each year. The crop for 1916 amounts to only 2960 hectoliters, barely one-half the yield of the last three years, and a little over one-fourth that of 1912.

Edward P. Hals, representative in the United States for large Norwegian interests, said that this does not necessarily preclude that the entire season's crop will be as short as the first figures received would indicate. He said that the cause may be attributed to any one of several reasons rather than to a shortage in the supply of fish, and that as the season advances, with good weather, smooth seas and the usual percentage of good luck, the present handicap can be easily overcome.

The cablegram received by Mr. Hals contains the following comparisons of cod liver oil crops for the last five years of corresponding dates:

	Lofoten Oil	Total Norwegian Oil
February 12, 1916	75 Hectoliters	2960 Hectoliters
" " 1915	713 "	5800 "
" " 1914	520 "	4800 "
" " 1913	214 "	5900 "
" " 1912	1400 "	11500 "

(Note—One hectoliter equal 26.417 gallons.)

Quotations are \$78 per barrels f.o.b. Norway, a loss of \$2 per barrel from last price, which, however, according to Mr. Hals, is the price on cod liver oil held over and not on the new crop, prices for which will be received later.

## Cinchona Scarcity Directs Attention to S. American Bark

**Efforts are Being Made to Re-establish an Industry Which Flourished Before Introduction of the Cultivated Java Bark—Analyses so Far are Disappointing.**

The growing scarcity and high cost of the cultivated cinchona bark of Java have directed attention to the original source of supply of this medicine, namely the countries situated in the northwestern part of South America—Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Steps have been taken to ascertain the quality and commercial value and the conditions surrounding the growth and gathering of the bark, with a view to re-establishing an industry that flourished before the introduction of the cultivated cinchona, and to relieving the quinine famine that now threatens the entire Western Hemisphere.

Samples of the bark have been collected from different points along the Andes mountains, some of which have been received in New York for analysis, but the results obtained from these samples as regards the alkaloidal content, have not been very satisfactory. However, more samples are on the way from other districts and the interested parties are hopeful of finding a source of supply of cinchona that will show sufficient alkaloidal strength to make it commercially valuable.

Peruvian bark received at the Peruvian Consulate from that country was entirely devoid of quinine. Consul General Eduardo Higginson said that upon assay the bark showed no trace of quinine, but a number of the other alkaloids were present. He said that it is difficult to get laborers to collect the bark as other pursuits paid much better wages, most of the natives being now employed in the rubber forests.

Bark received by Beauséjour & Company, New York representatives of several commercial houses of Peru, from the same vicinity as that received by Consul General Higginson, assayed about .785 per cent of quinine. L. W. de Beauséjour said that while the result was a disappointment, it was not entirely unexpected as assays of other barks from the same district showed about the same amount of quinine. He said that they were in hopes of better results from other samples, especially from one lot of red cinchona just received, that came from a practically unexplored region on the eastern slopes of the Andes.

In Bolivia the situation is somewhat similar. There were undertaken the first attempts to cultivate the bark, and at one time over two million trees were under cultivation. Consul General Adolfo Ballivian said that with the advent of the Eastern product the Bolivian industry languished as wages were too high to compete with the low price asked by the growers in the Far East for the bark.

"Conditions in Bolivia," said Mr. Ballivian, "are ideal for the cultivation of cinchona, and, with the application of the scientific methods of farming as developed in the United States could be placed on a remunerative basis; and as a protection against the ruinous ante-bellum prices, laboratories could be built and equipped with the necessary chemical apparatus for the extraction of the alkaloids at home." He said that the latter project had been under consideration for some time and would no doubt be the means of putting both industries on a firm and profitable foundation.

A cargo of bark shipped to the Tropical Pharmacal Company proved to be false cinchona. G. F. Govin, president of the company, said that just such incidents might be expected, as the collection of the bark was left to the natives who worked when they felt like it or when they needed money. The bark, he said, had been returned and another shipment was on the way here to replace it. With the high price of bark, the collection of the South American product should again become profitable, and he thought that organized efforts for its collection as formerly conducted, would soon be under way.

## Markets are Now Bare of Photo Chemical Specialties

**Domestic Manufacturers Have Contracted for Entire Supply with Motion Picture Trade—German Products are no Longer to Be Had**

Of the subdivisions in the chemical field the photographic line is probably as completely demoralized as any other classification. Under photographic chemicals is included a large number of photographic specialties marketed under copyrighted names, the use of which might have almost entirely superseded the old methods of developing, toning, coloring, etc. These preparations, for the most part, are products of German manufacture, and since the interruption of commercial relations with the United States and Germany, the growing scarcity of these articles has been reflected in the enormous prices demanded for them, quite a number having reached a point just under the prohibitive price, where they remained until supplies were exhausted.

Stocks held by American representatives of German interests are in a depleted condition, some being entirely wiped out, while others are in possession of but a limited quantity of one or two of their specialties. A member of a firm of distributors for a number of photographic specialties said that they had been out of a few of the more popular brands for months and that the others had been gradually reduced until not a single item remained, but he thought a small quantity of some of their products might still be found here and there with a jobber or second hands.

Schering & Glatz, New York, importers and agents in the United States for the Chemische Fabrick auf Actien vormals E. Schering, Berlin, Germany, said that all that remained of an unusually large stock of various photographic specialties was a very small quantity of citol solution. This firm has been untiring in its efforts to secure a supply of chemicals from Germany, and has recently informed its customers a shipment is expected in about two months. An officer of Schering & Glatz said that England had given consent to the free passage of a cargo of chemicals and chemical specialties, but they had not received word from their German principals as to the granting of permission by the German Government for the release of the goods, which must be obtained before they can be shipped. He thinks that permission will be given, though the time of the exact arrival of the cargo cannot be foretold as communications with Germany are slow and difficult, nor does the firm know just what will be permitted to leave Germany, though photographic chemicals are expected to be included.

A number of photographic preparations have been manufactured by American chemists but in such small quantities as to bear but an infinitesimal part of the burden thrown upon them by forced withdrawal from the market of the principal producers. Moving picture concerns, with the usual foresightedness of large and successful business enterprises, sensed the menace to their business of a dearth in photo chemicals and quickly contracted with these domestic manufacturers for their entire output for from one to three years ahead at attractive prices, thus insuring the manufacturer against loss from the sudden injection of outside competition, and giving incentive for the enlargement of manufacturing facilities and increased output.

Many of the large photographers also foresaw the trend of events and bought supplies to last for some time in the future. A well-known Fifth avenue photographer said that he began buying for future use early in 1915 and still had sufficient amount of metol, hydroquinone and like preparations on hand to last at least a year and he personally knew of several photographers who had been equally forehanded as he.

An effort was made a few days ago to locate a small supply of metol in the New York market, but every possible source returned the same reply: "stock completely exhausted."



## London Home Market is Quiet, But Export Trade Booms

**Acetic Acid Advancing—Export of Acetone Prohibited—Citric Acid Higher—Cod Liver Oil at 400s Per Barrel**

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Feb. 22—The home market is quite. Export business is brisk but dock congestion continues. Acetic acid is advancing, glacial being held at £180. The export of acetone is prohibited.

Citric acid is higher at 3s 2d. Tartaric acid is 2s 7½d. Potassium chlorate is scarce at 2s. Cod liver oil, Norwegian, is quoted at 400s per barrel, with reports from Lofoten of stormy weather.

Copper sulphate licenses have been stopped for several weeks, but offerings have been made for March delivery at £46. Quinine is 3s 11d. Cream of tartar, 190s. Chinese cantharides is lower at 4s 3d. Quicksilver is firm at £16 12s 6d per bottle.

## London Market Report

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Feb. 7—Business continues fairly active and the high level of prices reached by most products does not, apparently, deter buyers from entering the market. Foreign orders are willingly sent for products actually available for prompt delivery and a good deal of quiet buying is going on for delivery during the spring months.

QUININE—Has further risen in second-hand and one maker quotes to-day nominally the advanced price of 4s for sulphate but cannot entertain large export orders for some months to come. Sales this week have been made up to 4s 3d for sulphate in large lots and the impression is gaining ground that the Java and Dutch makers intend marketing anything they have free, at a higher price than that now ruling.

GLYCERIN—Is in a most unsatisfactory position at present for traders owing to the urgent demand for Government work. Only the most urgent Colonial orders are permitted to be executed. Makers still quote nominally £110 per ton for C.P., 1,260 by 5-ton lots, basis 10 cwt. drums.

TARTARIC ACID—According to advices just received from France an important advance is expected to take place shortly and already considerable quantities have been booked by the makers at the advance—up to 2s 3d f.o.b. Marseilles having been paid for 10 and 20-ton lots. Shortage of labor is being acutely felt.

CITRIC ACID—Is in a similarly firm position and spot is scarce at 2s 10½d.

ARSENIC—Has been freely shipped here of late from the Pacific and a fresh arrival of 1,110 packages has been reported.

IPCACUANHA—A difficult market at the moment and there is evidence of "bear" tactics being employed. The demand for emetin continues brisk and last price paid was 21s for Matto Grosso.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—5s per ton lower, Hull, prompt, £17 5s. Liverpool, £7 7s 6d.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—Lower at 11s in bond and much lower to arrive.

PHENACETIN—Now coming in more freely from France at 140 francs per kilo.

CLOVES—Are dearer, fair Zanzibar selling at 7¼d per lb.; December-January, 6½d; January-March, 6¾d; March-May, 67-16d per lb.

MENTHOL—Firm, sales of Kobayashi having been made at 12s 6d on spot.

MILK SUGAR—Firm at 75s per cwt. on spot.

SHELLAC—Dearer and tendency continues upward, T.N., 82s to 85s; March, 83s 6d to 85s; May, 85s; August, 88s.

NUX VOMICA—Dearer Madras selling at 20s 6d per cwt. c.i.f., March shipment.

STRYCHNIA—Manufacturers have raised their prices further by 2d per ounce. Pure cryst., 2s 8d; pure powdered, 2s 7½d; sulphate, 2s 5d, net.

SULPHONAL—45s per lb.

THYMOL—42s 6d per lb.

## London News Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Feb. 7—Many important recommendations are included in the report just published of a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, with respect to measures for securing the position after the war of certain branches of industry.

The war has undoubtedly had the effect of removing party distinctions and many class prejudices but there is still existing in the country a powerful substratum of opinion which has been quiescent of late in favor of protection or in a modified form of it called tariff reform. Since the failure of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's campaign little has been heard of these tariff proposals but there are signs that the present question of controlling the future march of our international trade will afford the opportunity of again bringing them to the fore. It is not surprising, therefore, that practically all the representative firms and associations consulted by this sub-committee asked for a measure of protection.

Quite a number of manufactured products were recommended as suitable to be placed under a tariff and a list of ad valorem duties suggested varying from 10 to 33 per cent, some to remain in force for five years, but the scope of the inquiry thus far has not been sufficiently exhaustive to lead to any conclusive result and in any case may be considered as tentative only.

Some good suggestions, however, were made which if finally adopted would help our chemical interests. It was recommended:

That larger sums should be made available for research work and training. The universities should be encouraged to maintain and extend industrial research work and the manufacturers encouraged to co-operate. A record of consultant scientists, chemists and engineers should be established for the use of manufacturers only.

That measures be taken to prevent the position of industries likely to be affected by dumping being endangered.

There is a general fear expressed that immediately after the war this country would be flooded with German and Austro-Hungarian goods, sold at almost any price and that the competition which was going on before the war would be accentuated with positive disaster to those of our manufacturers who have been encouraged to extend their operations with a view to capturing enemy trade. As it would appear that a precisely similar set of circumstances exist in the United States, particularly as regards dyes and chemicals, any fiscal change of importance that may be made here in this connection will doubtless be closely watched by those interested on your side.

It seems to be generally agreed that it may be necessary for many to cancel their pre-war convictions. The majority of the country being free-traders will doubtless without hesitation say that we have learned by the war that it is impossible to assume that other countries will look upon trade as free-traders look upon it—namely as a form of peaceful intercourse for mutual benefit. As far as home industries are concerned doubtful friends will have to be prevented from gaining any control of an industry that may be vital to national safety. It may be difficult to decide what industries are vital and what are unimportant. The importance of dyestuffs and several drugs and chemicals may have been exaggerated but will probably merit being placed in the former category. A good many here are laboring under the absurd idea that this little island can produce, within itself, all the things that it requires. Our business must be so governed that we may concentrate on the things we can produce best and on the things we want most provided always that we take every precaution against the now discovered danger that certain foreign countries may treat commerce as a method of war.

## New York Markets

### Prices Continue on Upward Trend—Situation Much Disturbed by Inability to Get Shipments from Primary Markets Abroad

There has been no perceptible increase in the demand from domestic buyers for drugs and chemicals, but this, however, continues to be offset by a constant brisk export buying movement, which tends to hold spot stocks of numerous commodities within a narrow compass. Further sharp uplifts of values, based principally on a scarcity of goods and higher primary markets for the crude materials, have been witnessed. During the week the most important rises in prices were announced on althea, licorice, gentian and rhubarb roots, bourbon vanilla beans, bichromates, carmine, No. 40, cocoa butter, chamomile flowers, digitalis leaves, oil of bitter almond, gum arabic, gambier, Russian cut licorice root, Turkish poppy seed, pyrogallol acid, rochelle salt, seidlitz mixture, East Indian sandalwood oil, wormseed, tannic acid and nitrate of silver, while slight advances on other commodities were also established.

On the other hand, larger arrivals and an accumulation of spot stocks, coupled with a general disinclination by buyers to purchase more freely, resulted in a weak and downward trend of the market. Among the principal commodities which suffered a loss in prices are fusel oil, glycerin in second hands, saccharin, marjoram leaves, foenugreek seed and epsom salt, while minor reductions on other varieties have been established.

The serious delay in shipments of goods from primary markets abroad is assuming serious prospects in various trade circles, anticipating shipments from the United Kingdom and her colonies. There is endless interference in securing tonnage owing to vessels being taken over for war purposes, causing serious delays in shipments, while it is becoming more difficult to obtain shipping permits from the war department in Great Britain. Vegetable oils are being seriously affected as large quantities are held up in England which are far from adequate to fill urgent requirements of consumers there are prospects for a skyward movement of prices in the near future, forcing buyers to pay any prices that are to be asked.

The situation of the market for prussiates of potash and soda is causing considerable concern in trade circles, owing to the extreme difficulty in obtaining supplies coupled with sharp advances. Offerings are very light and principally by speculative holders, while first hand buyers have practically withdrawn from the market. A prominent factor in the sharp uplift of prices of prussiate of soda is the restriction upon imports. It is generally hoped, however, that by the larger purchases of supplies abroad, stimulated by a good demand here, the stringency of supplies may be relieved within the next four to six weeks.

Recent large importations of dyestuffs at New York from China are attracting considerable attention inasmuch as these imports constitute a new development, for Government reports show no importations of dyes from China immediately preceding the war.

Changes in the spice market throughout the week have been erratic and frequent, making it next to impossible to quote prices accurately. A large business is being done, however, but the bulk of the transactions constitute resales of old contracts at a level below import cost. In this respect the most important articles traded in were nutmegs, pepper, cloves, mustard seed and gingers. This situation which has been gradually shaping itself has now crystallized. Buyers, realizing the seriousness of the situation, are making purchases to guard themselves against further unexpected complications, which may be attended by probable sharp advances in prices.

In seeds and herbs trading has been active, particularly in English yellow and number one Dutch yellow. Reports from England note that the crop is practically all bought up, and that supplies of Dutch seed available in Europe are practically nil. Predictions are being freely made that the price will reach the 20c mark during the next forty days. Poppy seed scored a sharp gain in prices, while cumin and some other varieties of seeds closed firm at minor advances.

**Almond Oil**—Bitter supplies, which are becoming scarce on the spot, resulted in a sharp uplift of values. Holders are now asking \$10.25@11 a pound, as to terms of sale. Parcels

of artificial are being offered at \$5.50@5.90 a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Althea Root**—Under a steady demand which led to further substantial inroads in spot supplies, a decidedly firmer trend of the market is apparent. Holders advanced quotations 5c to 60c@62c for cut and to 50c@52c a pound for whole root on the spot, as to quality and quantity purchased.

**Bichromates**—An active demand and fairly large inroads in spot stocks imparted a stronger sentiment among holders, which resulted in a higher level of values. Sellers are now quoting 63c@64c and 43c@44c a pound for spot lots of potash and soda, as to quantity ordered, respectively.

**Carmine No. 40**—Prices advanced sharply under a more pronounced scarcity of supplies and a further rise in values of the crude materials. Sellers are naming \$4.50@4.60 a pound, as to terms of sale, on spot supplies.

**Chamomile Flowers**—Spot supplies of Hungarian have been materially reduced and this, in conjunction with a renewal of active inquiries, tended to force an upward trend of prices. Holders in most quarters refused to book orders under 64c while others named up to 68c a pound, showing a net gain in quotations for the past week, covering from 5c@7c a pound.

**Cocoa Butter**—Smaller spot stocks and larger inquiries led to higher values. Holders are now refusing to fill orders for spot lots of supplies in boxes below 40c@41c a pound, as to terms of sale, while bulk is held at 39c@39½c a pound, as to quantity purchased.

**Codeine**—Orders from domestic buyers involved small lines for immediate consumption while the active demand from exporters tended to hold prices firm. Domestic makers are repeating former quotations for their output on the bulk basis for phosphate at \$6.35 and nitrate, also muriate at \$7.50, while alkaloid is held at \$8.50 an ounce in one-ounce containers, covering lots of 10 ounces, in one delivery.

**Coumarin**—The market closed stronger and higher in sympathy with the enhanced cost of the raw material. Holders in most quarters are asking \$7.75 a pound.

**Digitalis Leaves**—A better buying movement which resulted in an increase in the scarcity of spot, tended to strengthen the market. In most quarters sellers advanced quotations to 80c a pound while others named 81c a pound.

**Epsom Salt**—Prices weakened under more liberal offerings and a fair accumulation of spot stocks. Sellers lowered quotations 25c to \$3.50@3.80 per 100 pounds, as to terms of sale.

**Foenugreek Seed**—Slightly larger offerings, due to recent fair arrivals, resulted in a downward course of the market for spot supplies. Holders lowered quotations to 3 to 3½c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Fusel Oil**—Prices suffered a sharp loss under freer offerings. Sellers reduced quotations to \$5@5.50 and in some quarters still lower figures on firm bids are being accepted for spot lots of refined oil. Crude supplies are being held at \$3.50@3.75, as to terms of sale.

**Gambier**—Owing to the uncertainty surrounding further supplies, as a result of the scarcity of freight room at primary shipping points, together with moderate spot stocks, values closed stronger and higher. Sellers are naming from 14c@15c a pound for spot lots, as to quantity purchased.

**Gentian Root**—A fair increase in the demand, coupled with moderate spot supplies, led to a firmer sentiment among holders. Spot lots were advanced 2c a pound and sellers are refusing to shade prices of 22c@23c a pound, according to the quality and quantity ordered.

**Glycerin**—More liberal offerings by second hands and buyers displaying less eagerness to operate on a larger scale, led to an easier market. Second hands are offering spot lots of refined chemically pure in drums at 50c a pound. Dynamite suffered by a sharp break in prices down to 45c, at which figure several sales were reported. Distillers in most quarters are asking 52c for chemically pure, but sales at 51c were booked for supplies in cans and at 50c in drums.

**Gum Arabic**—White sorts closed stronger owing to restrictions in shipments from the primary markets because of a scarcity of freight room and limited spot supplies. Holders advanced quotations on white sorts to 30c, while amber kinds are held at 24c@25c a pound, as to terms of sale.

(Concluded on page 8)

# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid .....	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Acetone .....	lb.	.45	— .46
Acetophenetidin .....	lb.	18.00	— 22.00
Agar Agar .....	lb.	.43	— .57
Alcohol, 188 proof .....	gal.	2.62	— 2.64
190 proof, U.S.P. ....	gal.	2.64	— 2.65
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof ..	gal.	2.66	— 2.67
Denatured, 180 proof .....	gal.	.53	— .56
188 proof .....	gal.	.56	— .57
Wood, ref., 95 p. c. ....	gal.	.60	— .61
97 p. c. ....	gal.	.65	— .66
Purified .....	gal.	.95	— .98
Almonds, bitter .....	lb.	.27½	— .29½
Sweet .....	lb.	.25	— .29
Meal .....	lb.	.27	— .30
Aloin .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Ambergris, black .....	oz.	12.00	— 15.00
Grey .....	oz.	22.50	— 27.50
Ammonia Carb., Dom. ....	lb.	.08	— .08½
Bromide .....	lb.	4.50	— 4.51
Iodide, U.S.P. ....	lb.	4.15	— 4.18
Muriate, C.P. ....	lb.	.18	— .18½
Amyl Acetate .....	gal.	4.50	— 4.55
Antimony, needle .....	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphate, 16½ per cent ..	lb.	.46	— .47
Free sulphur .....	lb.	.70	— .75
Crimson .....	lb.	32.00	— 50.00
Antipyrine, bulk .....	lb.	.07½	— .09
Areca Nuts .....	lb.	.17	— .19
Argols .....	lb.	.45	— .50
Arrowroot, Bermuda .....	lb.	.06½	— .06½
St. Vincent, bbls .....	lb.	.60	— .65
Arsenic, red .....	lb.	.05½	— .05½
White .....	lb.	.25	— .26
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	lb.	.15½	— .16
Barium Chlorate .....	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Nitrate .....	lb.	2.87	— 3.00
Peroxide .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Bay Rum, Porto Rico .....	gal.	.80	— .85
St. Thomas .....	gal.	1.50	— 2.95
Benzol, pure white .....	gal.	.85	— .90
90 per cent .....	gal.	.80	— .85
Beta Naphthol .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.95
Bismuth, Citrate .....	lb.	.325	— .325
Salicylate .....	lb.	.325	— .325
Subcarbonate .....	lb.	.316	— .316
Subgallate .....	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Subnitrate .....	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)	lb.	.06½	— .07
Borax, in bbls. ....	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Bordeaux Mixture-paste ..	lb.	.06½	— .07
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromine, bulk .....	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Burgundy Pitch .....	lb.	.12	— .14
Imported .....	lb.	.06	— .14
Carbon Dioxide .....	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Bisulphite .....	lb.	6.50	— 6.52
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk ..	lb.	.76	— .78
Citrated .....	lb.	.44	— .45
Calcium, Hypophosphite ..	lb.	.45	— .46
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bulk	lb.	.46½	— .47
Squares of 4 ounces .....	lb.	.47	— .47½
16's in 1 lb. carton .....	lb.	.47	— .47½
24's, in 1 lb. cartons .....	lb.	.47	— .47½
32's, in 1 lb. cartons .....	lb.	.44½	— .45
Cases of 100 blocks .....	lb.	.42	— .43
Japan, refined .....	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Monobromated .....	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Cantharides, Chinese .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered .....	lb.	4.10	— 4.40
Russian .....	lb.	4.40	— 4.75
Powdered .....	lb.	.10	— 11½
Cassia Fistula .....	lb.	9.75	— 10.00
Castoreum .....	lb.	.04½	— .05
Chalk, prec. light .....	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Heavy .....	lb.	.04	— .05
Charcoal Willow, pow'd. ....	lb.	1.37	— 1.42
Chloral Hydrate .....	lb.	.15	— .25
Chlorine liquid .....	lb.	.70	— .72
Chloroform .....	lb.	1.95	— 2.20
Civet .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz.	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk .....	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Ounces .....	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Eighth .....	oz.	6.35	— 8.65
Phosphate .....	oz.	6.35	— 8.65
Sulphate .....	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.33	— .38
Flexible, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.39	— .43
Colocynth, Trieste, whole ..	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered .....	lb.	.55	— .56
Pulp .....	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples .....	lb.	.50	— .55
Cotton Soluble .....	lb.	.39	— .39½
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	lb.	.40	— .41
Boxes .....	lb.	.42	— .43
Fingers .....	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Coumarin, refined .....	lb.	.39	— .40
Cream of Tartar, cryst. ....	lb.	.40	— .41
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....	lb.	.115	— 1.20
Cressote, Beechwood .....	lb.	.32	— .34
Cressote, carbonate .....	lb.	.60	— .70
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.45	— .50
Cuttlefish Bone .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Jeweler's large .....	lb.	.12	— .13
Small .....	lb.	.08	— .09
French .....	lb.	.24½	— .59
Dextrin, imported, Potatoes ..	lb.	.84	— .89
Domestic Potato .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Dragons Blood .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Reeds .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	.18	— .27
Ergot, Russian .....	lb.	.22	— .28
Spanish .....	lb.	.65	— .74
Ether, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.09½	— .10
Washed .....	lb.	.60	— .65
U.S.P. 1880 .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Eucalyptol .....	lb.	2.46	— 2.52
Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.50	— .51
Gelatin, silver .....	lb.	.51	— .52
Gold .....	lb.	.45	— .48
Glucose .....	lb.	.35	— .37
Glycerin, C.P., bulk .....	lb.	.31	— .35
Drums and bbls. added .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
C.P., in cans .....	lb.	1.19	— 1.25
Dynamite, drums included ..	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Saponification, loose .....	lb.	.23	— .27
Soap Lye, loose .....	lb.	7.60	— 23.00
Grains of Paradise .....	lb.	6.00	— 6.05
Guaiacol, liquid .....	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Guarana .....	lb.	4.55	— 4.60
Haarlem Oil .....	gross	.70	— .80
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime .....	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime ..	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Hydrogen Peroxide .....	gross	.13	— .14
Iodoquinone .....	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodine, Resublimed .....	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Iodoform .....	lb.	.13½	— .20
Isinglass, American .....	lb.	.33	— .40
Russian .....	lb.	.24	— .34
Kamala, U.S.P. ....	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Kola Nuts, West Indian .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lanolin, hydrous .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Anhydrous .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Licorice, mass .....	lb.	.33	— .40
Licorice, Stick, domestic ..	lb.	.24	— .34
Foreign .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Lupulin, U. S. P. ....	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Regular .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Lycopodium .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Magnesium Carbonate, cs. ....	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, heavy tech. ....	lb.	3.50	— 3.80
Sulphate, Epsom Salts .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs. ....	lb.	.38	— .39
Manna, large flake .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Small flake .....	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Sorts .....	lb.	300.00	— 305.00
Menthol, Japanese .....	lb.	.304	— .304
Recryst. ....	lb.	— 1.70	— 1.73
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....	lb.	2.03	— 2.03
Bisulphate .....	lb.	3.43	— 3.43
Blue mass .....	lb.	3.08	— 3.08
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c. ....	lb.	3.03	— 3.03
50 p.c. ....	lb.	3.68	— 3.78
Calomel, American .....	lb.	3.78	— 3.83
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst. ....	lb.	.11½	— .14
Powdered .....	lb.	.30	— .33
Red Precipitate .....	lb.	5.35	— 5.60
White Precipitate .....	lb.	5.75	— 5.80
Metol .....	lb.	5.80	— 5.85
Milk powder .....	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Mirbane Oil .....	lb.	.07	— .07½
Morphine, sulphate, bulk .....	oz.	.08	— .10
1-oz. vials .....	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes ..	oz.	13.00	— 15.00
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes ..	oz.	16.00	— 19.00
Diacetyl hydrochloride .....	lb.	16.00	— 16.25
Moss, Iceland .....	lb.	.80	— .81
Irish .....	lb.	.80	— .81
Musk, pods, Cab. ....	oz.	.80	— .81
Tonquin .....	oz.	.80	— .81
Grain, Cab .....	lb.	.80	— .81
Tonquin .....	lb.	.80	— .81
Druggists' .....	lb.	.80	— .81
Synthetic .....	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Naphthalene, flake .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Balls .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Nux Vomica, whole .....	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered .....	lb.	.09½	— .11
Opium, cases .....	lb.	11.50	— 11.60
Jobbing lots .....	lb.	11.55	— 11.65
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	13.00	— 13.10
Granular .....	lb.	13.00	— 13.10
Papain .....	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	gal.	.30	— .30½
Paris Green, kegs .....	lb.	.03½	— .04
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls. lb.	lb.	.05½	— .05½
Cream .....	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lily white .....	lb.	.11½	— .11½
Snow white .....	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Phenolphthalein .....	lb.	.34	— .95
Phosphorus .....	lb.	.06	— .07
Pilocarpine .....	oz.	4.00	— 5.00
Podophyllin, U.S.P. ....	oz.	2.30	— 2.50
Poppy heads .....	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Bicarb. ....	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Bromide .....	lb.	5.50	— 5.52
Citrate, bulk .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Cyanide Mixture .....	lb.	.25	— .29
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	.92	— .93
Iodide, bulk .....	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
Pernmanganate .....	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Quassia chips .....	lb.	.08	— .09
Rasped .....	lb.	—	—
Powdered .....	lb.	—	—
Quinine, 100 oz. tins .....	oz.	—	—
50-oz. tins .....	oz.	—	—
25-oz. tins .....	oz.	—	—
5-oz. tins .....	oz.	—	—
1-oz. tins .....	oz.	—	—
Amsterdam .....	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German .....	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java .....	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin .....	lb.	.32½	— .33
Rochelle Salt .....	lb.	.59	— .60
Rose Water, triple dist., demij. lb.	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Saccharin .....	lb.	.28½	— .29
Safrol .....	lb.	5.50	— 6.45
Salicin, bulk .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Salol, bulk .....	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Santonin, cryst., bulk .....	lb.	1.90	— 41.00
Powdered .....	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Scammony, resin .....	lb.	.25	— .25
Seidlitz Mixture .....	lb.	.35½	— .37
Silver Nitrate .....	oz.	.15	— .15½
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Marcellies, white .....	lb.	.10	— .11½
Green, pure .....	lb.	.07½	— .09
Ordinary .....	lb.	.09½	— .10
Mottled, pure .....	lb.	.07½	— .09½
O. dinary .....	lb.	.10½	— .11
Sodium, Acetate .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Benzoate, granulated .....	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered .....	lb.	.03½	— .04
Bicarb, English .....	lb.	.02	— .02½
Amer. f.o.b. works .....	lb.	.350	— .352
Amer. f.o.b. works .....	lb.	.82	— .84
Bromide .....	lb.	3.55	— 3.60
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	.18	— .20
Nitrate, technical .....	lb.	.23	— .24
U. S. P. ....	lb.	.04½	— .05
Phosphate, U. S. P. ....	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Salicylate .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Sulphate, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.25	— .25
Spermacet .....	lb.	.47	— .48
Spts. Ether, Nitrous .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.34
Starch, Corn, Pearl .....	lb.	.06	— .06½
Potato .....	lb.	.08	— .09
Rice .....	lb.	.05	— .06
Wheat .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Storax, liquid .....	lb.	1.50	— 3.52
Strontium Bromide .....	lb.	.32	— .33
Nitrate .....	lb.	.83	— .87
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk, oz.	oz.	.82	— .84
Powder .....	oz.	.80	— .81
Sulphate .....	oz.	.13½	— .14½
Sugar of Milk, powdered ..	lb.	.50	— 1.10
Sulphonal .....	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Sulphur, Com'l .....	lb.	2.10	— 2.45
Flour .....	lb.	.47	— .47½
Technical .....	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Flowers .....	lb.	2.05	— 2.20
Roll .....	lb.	.03½	— .04
Tamarinds, cake .....	lb.	.57	— .58
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.50	— .50
Terpin Hydrate .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Terpineol .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.20



## New York Markets

(Continued from page 6)

**Licorice Root**—Russian cut prices closed stronger and higher in sympathy with the higher cost of importation, moderate spot stocks and a fairly active inquiry. Holders advanced quotations to 50c a pound, while some holders are naming 51c@52c, as to quantity and quality ordered.

**Magnesium Carbonate**—Powdered was advanced 6½c@8c a pound by leading makers, owing to smaller spot supplies and a better demand. In some quarters orders were booked slightly below the current quotations, but offerings are limited.

**Marjoram Leaves**—Spot supplies of French weakened in tone, owing to larger offerings and a moderate demand. Holders reduced quotations ½c to 1½c@15c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Morphine**—The unbroken active demand from exporters continues to sustain a firm trend of the market. Domestic buyers are still resorting to the hand-to-mouth in making purchases. Domestic manufacturers are repeating former prices for their output on the bulk basis for muriate and sulphate in 5-ounce containers at \$5.50 an ounce and for acetate and alkaloid at \$6.95 an ounce, covering 25-ounce lots, in one delivery, respectively.

**Opium**—Large sales for export, influenced a strong trend of the market, while purchases by domestic buyers are still being confined to small lots to meet only urgent needs. Holders continue to quote supplies of Turkish and druggists' on the basis of \$11.50 in cases, while jobbing lots are held at \$11.55 and powdered and granulated at \$13, respectively. Further arrivals of Persian gum have been larger, but makers are not purchasing freely as same has not as yet become popular with them, despite the fact that the morphia content shows a larger increase.

**Poppy Seed**—The market for spot lots of Turkish seed is stronger, owing to small arrivals and a large reduction in spot stocks. Holders raised quotations 1½c to 26c@26½c a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered. Owing to prospective smaller arrivals a further gradual rise in prices is promised in the near future.

**Pyrogallol Acid**—Manufacturers advanced quotations on resublimed to \$1.85 in one-pound containers, covering 100-pound lots and above. For lots of 50 pounds makers are naming 10c higher a pound.

**Quinine**—Second hands are displaying a better inclination to shade prices, owing to some hesitancy by buyers to meet recent prices named. Offerings by second hands were lowered 5c to 10c from \$1.05 to 95c an ounce, at which figures only moderate sales were reported. Domestic makers are repeating former quotations on a bulk basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins.

**Rhubarb Root**—High primary markets influenced a strong upward movement of the market for spot supplies. Importers and distributors advanced prices to 15½c@17c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Rochelle Salt**—The further increased cost of raw materials, together with a larger movement of supplies into consumption, imparted a stronger sentiment in trade circles. Makers announced an advance of 1c, bringing spot quotations up to 32½c a pound for powdered.

**Sandalwood Oil**—Moderate spot stocks, together with a further enhancement of the cost of production, influenced a sharp upward movement of prices. Holders advanced quotations to \$7@7.40, while several leading interests refused to entertain bids below \$7.50 a pound for spot lots of East Indian oil.

**Saccharin**—Prices scored a sharp loss under freer offerings and little inclination by buyers to increase their purchases. Sellers are naming \$11.50@12 a pound for spot lots, as to terms of sale.

**Salt**—Common domestic and imported descriptions show firmness under a seasonable demand and moderate spot stocks. Sellers are quoting Empire City, 280-lb. barrels at \$1.90 and 200-lb. sacks at \$1.24, while Turk's Island is held at 84c for coarse in bags of 140 lbs., mineral at \$1.80 for 200-lb. bags and coarse salt, 200-lb. bags at \$1.10 on the spot for ground, \$2.40 for lump rock salt, 300-lb. barrels, and \$1.45 for 200-lb. sacks.

**Silver Nitrate**—A rise in prices on bar silver influenced

an upward movement of the market for spot supplies of nitrate. Sellers advanced prices, ranging from 35½c@37½c an ounce, as to terms of sale.

**Seidlitz Mixture**—Manufacturers advanced prices ¾c to 25c a pound for barrels. A good demand and a further enhancement of the cost of raw materials are responsible for the upward turn of the market. Prospects for still higher levels in many quarters are looked for. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for forward delivery and inquiries for prompt shipment are being solicited.

**Sodium Cyanide**—Further inroads in spot stocks led to an upward trend of the market. Sellers advanced quotations to 40c@41c a pound, as to terms of sale, on spot lots.

**Tannic Acid**—Manufacturers advanced quotations 5c a pound to 96c for bulk supplies of U.S.P., while other supplies were held at 91c a pound in bulk. The usual advance for small containers is being named.

**Vanilla Beans**—Bourbon supplies are held at higher prices based on small spot stocks and rising values in primary market.

**Wormseed Oil**—A larger demand and smaller stocks led to a higher market. Makers are now quoting \$2.15@2.20 a pound, according to brand and terms of sale.

## H. K. MULFORD COMPANY MAKES LARGE PROFITS AS A RESULT OF EUROPEAN WAR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21—In the annual report of the H. K. Mulford Company is found an example of the large business which many manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations have been doing as a result of the European war. Sales of this stock at auction last week were made at from \$85 to \$90, with \$95 asked in some instances. Only a few months ago the stock could have been had at \$50 a share.

The company is reported to be making extraordinary profits as the result of the war due to the great demand and the large increase in price for drugs, serum and antitoxin products in which it specializes. Current profits are understood to be running so high as to be equivalent to 100 per cent on the outstanding stock, which would mean more than \$1,450,000 per annum. For the 12 months ended December 31, 1914, the company had \$204,087, after charging off for depreciation, etc., so that present profits show a full \$1,200,000 above the 1914 results.

The employees of the company shared in the general prosperity. Every employee who has been with the company for a year or more received a full week's pay on the payday before Christmas and every employee of six months or more and less than a year received half a week's pay as a Christmas present.

At the close of 1914 the company was exceptionally well established as to financial position, showing a surplus of \$1,000,000; cash on hand of \$72,095 and accounts and bills receivable and inventories of more than \$1,880,000. From the fact that the earnings for this year have increased four times higher than those of 1914 its present financial position above this time last year may be imagined.

For years the company has been paying 8 per cent dividends, and on December 15 paid a special extra dividend of 10 per cent, thus distributing more than \$145,000 among the stockholders. It was street gossip yesterday that, in view of the extraordinary profits, the company some time early next year may declare a stock dividend. Milton Campbell is president of the company and H. K. Mulford is vice-president. They are also directors, and the rest of the board includes E. V. Pechin, Edward J. Durban, L. P. Faucett, C. E. Haywood and H. H. Whyte. The company was incorporated in 1891.

## DRUG BUYERS VISIT NEW YORK

Department heads and buyers of the wholesale drug houses constituting the Druggists Supply Corporation began arriving in town February 15 on their annual buying trip. Thursday evening, February 17 the visitors were entertained at the New York Drug and Chemical Club, with a dinner by the corporation's management. Reports on the various conditions arising in the wholesale drug and sundry lines in the different localities throughout the country, tend to indicate a continuation of the prosperity now prevailing in all departments of the drug trade. The buying season will last until about March 1 and many more buyers are expected during the week.



## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Thymol, crystals .....	lb.	10.50	-11.00
Iodide .....	lb.	9.75	-11.00
Tin, crystals .....	lb.	.29	-.29 1/2
Bichloride .....	lb.	.14	-.14 1/4
Oxide .....	lb.	.47	-.49
Toluol, pure .....	gal.	4.00	4.50
Commercial .....	gal.	4.00	4.50
Turmeric .....	lb.	—	—
Turpentine, Venice, True .....	lb.	.85	-.90
Artificial .....	lb.	.12 1/2	-.13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin .....	lb.	.57	-.59
Zinc Carbonate .....	lb.	.16 1/4	-.18
Chloride .....	lb.	.12 1/2	-.12 1/4
Sulphate .....	lb.	.06 1/4	-.07

## ACIDS

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg. ....	lb.	.08	-.10
Glacial, 99 p. c. carboys ..	lb.	.30	-.33
Benzoic, from gum. ....	lb.	4.00	4.50
Synthetic .....	lb.	—	—
Boric, cryst., U.S.P. ....	lb.	.10 1/4	-.11
Powdered .....	lb.	.11	-.12
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. ..	lb.	1.15	1.25
bottles .....	lb.	1.35	1.40
Citric, crystals .....	gal.	.64	.65
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent. ....	gal.	.75	1.15
Gallie .....	lb.	.90	.95
Lactic, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.95	1.00
Muriatic, C.P. ....	lb.	.06	-.07
Nitric, C.P. ....	lb.	.06 1/4	-.07
Oxalic, Cryst., casks. ....	lb.	.60	.62
Picric, kegs .....	lb.	1.00	1.45
Phosphoric, U.S.P. ....	lb.	3.50	4.50
Pyrogallie .....	lb.	1.85	1.90
Salicylic .....	lb.	3.95	4.00
Stearic .....	lb.	.13	.15
Sulphuric, C. P. ....	lb.	.06	-.08
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk. ....	lb.	—	.96
Tartaric Crystals .....	lb.	—	.55
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	lb.	—	.54

## ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter .....	lb.	10.20	-11.00
Artificial .....	lb.	5.45	5.90
Sweet, true .....	lb.	.85	.90
Peach kernel .....	lb.	.42	-.44
Amber, crude .....	lb.	—	—
Rectified .....	lb.	—	—
Anise .....	lb.	1.10	1.12
Bay .....	lb.	2.45	2.50
Bergamot .....	lb.	3.40	3.45
Bois de Rose .....	lb.	4.20	4.40
Synthetic .....	lb.	2.85	3.00
Cade .....	lb.	.34	.35
Cajuput, bottles .....	lb.	.75	-.80
Camphor, light color, heavy ..	lb.	.12	-.13
gravity .....	lb.	.15	.16
Japanese, white .....	lb.	3.25	3.30
Capsicum, oleo-resin .....	lb.	2.50	2.70
Caraway .....	lb.	1.20	1.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech. ....	lb.	1.25	1.30
Lead Free .....	lb.	1.55	1.60
U. S. P. ....	lb.	.50	.52
Cedar Leaf .....	lb.	.13 1/4	.15
Wood .....	lb.	15.00	-15.40
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy. ....	lb.	.45	.46
Citronella, Ceylon .....	lb.	.85	.90
Java .....	lb.	1.40	1.45
Cloves, cans .....	lb.	1.42	1.45
Bottles .....	lb.	.85	.90
Copaiba .....	lb.	.94	.98
Coriander .....	lb.	2.80	2.90
Croton .....	lb.	3.90	4.20
Cubeb .....	lb.	.85	1.00
Cumin .....	lb.	.60	.62
Eucalyptus, Australian .....	lb.	3.70	4.00
Fennel, sweet .....	lb.	3.45	3.70
Geranium, Algerian .....	lb.	3.00	3.20
Bourbon .....	lb.	3.05	3.15
Turkish .....	lb.	1.65	1.75
Gingergrass .....	lb.	4.95	5.30
Ginger .....	lb.	.54	.57
Hemlock .....	lb.	5.45	6.00
Juniper Berries, rect. ....	lb.	5.50	6.00
Twice rect. ....	lb.	.70	1.15
Wood .....	lb.	3.50	4.40
Lavender Flowers .....	lb.	1.20	1.25
Spike .....	lb.	.60	.70
Garden .....	lb.	1.00	1.05
Lemon .....	lb.	.80	.82
Lemongrass .....	lb.	2.70	2.90
Limes, expressed .....	lb.	2.45	2.55
Distilled .....	lb.	2.35	2.45
Linaloe .....	lb.	.75	.80
Mace, expressed .....	lb.	.90	.95
Distilled .....	lb.	6.90	7.00
Malefern .....	lb.	—	—
Mustard, natural .....	lb.	—	—
Artificial .....	lb.	34.00	-44.00
Neroli, bigarade .....	lb.	—	—

Petale .....	lb.	44.00	-50.00
Nutmeg .....	lb.	.80	-.85
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	1.95	2.25
Sweet .....	lb.	1.85	2.10
Patchouli .....	lb.	9.95	10.00
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	1.70	1.80
Imported .....	lb.	1.45	1.50
Peppermint, tins .....	lb.	1.90	2.05
Bottles .....	lb.	2.55	2.60
Petit Grain, S. A. ....	lb.	2.65	2.90
French .....	lb.	5.95	6.40
Pimento .....	lb.	1.70	1.80
Pine Needles .....	lb.	.75	.80
Rose, Natural .....	oz.	8.45	-13.50
Artificial .....	oz.	2.45	2.90
Rosemary .....	lb.	.70	.80
Sandalwood, East Indian. ....	lb.	7.00	7.40
West Indian .....	lb.	2.20	2.45
Sassafras, natural .....	lb.	.60	.70
Artificial .....	lb.	.22	.25
Savin .....	lb.	3.75	3.80
Spearmint .....	lb.	1.65	1.70
Spruce .....	lb.	.70	.80
Tansy .....	lb.	2.45	2.50
Thyme, red, French .....	lb.	1.25	1.35
White, French .....	lb.	1.45	1.60
Wintergreen leaves, true. ....	lb.	4.30	4.60
Synthetic .....	lb.	3.20	3.25
Birch, sweet .....	lb.	3.50	3.70
Wormseed, Baltimore .....	lb.	2.15	2.20
Wormwood .....	lb.	2.25	2.45

## CRUDE DRUGS

## BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para .....	lb.	.59	-.64
South American .....	lb.	.59	-.64
Fir, Canada .....	gal.	5.05	5.25
Oregon .....	gal.	.65	.70
Peru .....	lb.	5.25	5.40
Tolu .....	lb.	.38 1/2	.40

## BARKS

Angostura .....	lb.	.24	-.25
Bayberry .....	lb.	.05 1/2	.06
Blackhaw, of root .....	lb.	.16 1/2	.19
of Tree .....	lb.	.09	.10
Buckthorn .....	lb.	.80	.81
Calisaya .....	lb.	.20	.26
Cascara Sagrada .....	lb.	.06 1/2	.09
Cascarella quills .....	lb.	.25	.25 1/2
Siftings .....	lb.	.11 1/2	.12
Cinchona, red, quills .....	lb.	.28	.29
Broken .....	lb.	.25	.26
Yellow, "quills" .....	lb.	.28	.29
Broken .....	lb.	.24	.25
Coca, pale, bs. ....	lb.	.24	.26
Powdered, bxs. ....	lb.	.17	.18
Maracabo, yellow, pow'd. ....	lb.	.14	.17
Condurango .....	lb.	.25	.29
Cotton Root .....	lb.	.07	.07 1/2
Cramp .....	lb.	.05	.06
Dogwood, Jamaica. ....	lb.	.06 1/2	.07 1/2
Elm, grinding .....	lb.	.17 1/2	.19 1/2
Powdered .....	lb.	.16	.17
Lemon Peel .....	lb.	.04 1/2	.05 1/2
Mezereon .....	lb.	.34	.40
Oak, red .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.09
White .....	lb.	.03 1/2	.04 1/2
Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.03	.04
Sweet .....	lb.	.05 1/2	.06
Trieste .....	lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Prickly, Ash, Southern .....	lb.	.10	.11
Northern .....	lb.	.10	.11
Pomegranate .....	lb.	.24	.26
of Fruit .....	lb.	.29 1/2	.30
Quebracho .....	lb.	.49 1/2	.50
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.09 1/2	.12 1/2
Select .....	lb.	.14	.16
Simaruba .....	lb.	.14	.15
Soap, whole .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.08 1/2
Cut .....	lb.	.14 1/2	.15
Crushed .....	lb.	.08 1/2	.09 1/2
Tonga .....	lb.	.40	.41
Wahoo of Root .....	lb.	.32	.35
of Tree .....	lb.	.11	.14
White Pine .....	lb.	.03 1/2	.04 1/2
White Poplar .....	lb.	.03 1/2	.04 1/2
Wild Cherry .....	lb.	.04 1/2	.07
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.03	.04

## BEANS

Calabar .....	lb.	.20	-.24
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	.17	.19
St. John's Bread .....	lb.	.18	.19
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	.90	1.00
Para .....	lb.	.62	.68
Surinam .....	lb.	.75	.80
Vanilla Bourbon .....	lb.	2.70	3.50
Mexican, whole .....	lb.	4.00	5.00
Cuts .....	lb.	3.25	3.50
South American .....	lb.	3.20	3.45
Tahiti, white label .....	lb.	—	—
Green label .....	lb.	1.39	1.45

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	.42	-.45
XX .....	lb.	.47	-.49
Powdered .....	lb.	.44 1/2	.49
Fish .....	lb.	.04 1/2	.05
Juniper .....	lb.	.04	.05
Laurel .....	lb.	.04 1/2	.05
Prickly, Ash .....	lb.	.13	-.14
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.08 1/2
Sloe .....	lb.	.70	-.75

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.53	-.60
Borage .....	lb.	.99	1.00
Calendula .....	lb.	.64 1/2	.65
Chamomile, German .....	lb.	—	—
Belgian .....	lb.	.64	.68
Hungarian .....	lb.	.30	.31
Roman .....	lb.	.44	.47
Spanish .....	lb.	.13	.15
Clover Tops .....	lb.	.25	.30
Elder .....	lb.	—	—
Insect, open .....	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Closed .....	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
Powd. Flowers and Stems ..	lb.	.25	-.28
Powd. Flowers .....	lb.	.39	.45
Kousso .....	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary .....	lb.	.20	.22
Select .....	lb.	.25	.28
Linden, with leaves. ....	lb.	.39	.49
Malva .....	lb.	1.45	1.60
Mullein .....	lb.	.95	1.00
Orange .....	lb.	.45	.45
Poppy, red .....	lb.	1.30	1.35
Saffron, American .....	lb.	1.10	1.15
Valencia .....	lb.	—	—

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite .....	lb.	.08 1/2	.10
Bay, true .....	lb.	.97	1.00
Belladonna .....	lb.	1.25	1.40
Buchu, short .....	lb.	1.30	1.35
Long .....	lb.	1.30	1.35
Cannabis Indica .....	lb.	2.25	2.30
Chiretta .....	lb.	.17	.19
Coca, Huanuco .....	lb.	—	—
Truxillo .....	lb.	.34	.40
Coltsfoot .....	lb.	.60	.61
Conium .....	lb.	.20	.21
Corn Silk .....	lb.	.09	.11
Damiana .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.09 1/2
Deer Tongue .....	lb.	.07	.08
Eucalyptus .....	lb.	.75	.84
Euphorbia pulifera .....	lb.	.39	.45
Grindelia Robusta .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.09
Henbane, German .....	lb.	.70	1.00
Russian .....	lb.	.75	1.00
Henna .....	lb.	.12	.13
Horehound .....	lb.	.19	.20
Jaborandi .....	lb.	.17	.19
Laurel .....	lb.	.05 1/2	.06
Liverwort .....	lb.	.19	.20
Lobelia .....	lb.	.07	.08
Matico .....	lb.	.34	.35 1/2
Marjoram, German .....	lb.	.35	.40
French .....	lb.	.15	.16
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	.04	.05
Peppermint, American .....	lb.	.12	.13
German .....	lb.	.34	.39
Pichi .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.10
Prince's Pine .....	lb.	3.95	5.00
Pulsatilla .....	lb.	1.60	1.70
Rose, red .....	lb.	.05 1/2	.06
Rosemary .....	lb.	.39	.45
Rue .....	lb.	.50	.51
Sage, stemless, Austrian. ....	lb.	.50	.52
Rubbed .....	lb.	.42	.43
Grinding .....	lb.	.11	.11 1/2
Greek .....	lb.	.10	.11
Savory .....	lb.	.19	.20
Senna, Alexandria, whole. ....	lb.	.45	.50
Half leaf .....	lb.	.35	.40
Siftings .....	lb.	.20	.21
Timevelly .....	lb.	.20	.22
Pods .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.10
Squaw vine .....	lb.	.15	.16
Skullcap .....	lb.	.18	.19
Spearmint, American .....	lb.	.21	.21 1/2
Stramonium .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.09 1/2
Tansy .....	lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Thyme .....	lb.	.07	.07 1/2
Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.03 1/2	.04 1/2
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.05 1/2	.06
Wormwood .....	lb.	.07 1/2	.08
Yerba Santa .....	lb.	—	—

## ROOTS

Aconite .....	lb.	.18	-.19
Alkanet .....	lb.	.75	.78
Althae, cut .....	lb.	.60	.62
Whole .....	lb.	.50	.52
Angelica, American .....	lb.	.14	.15

## Low Tariff Spells Business Disaster, Says Dr. A. R. L. Dohme

**Head of Sharp & Dohme Tells Medicinal Manufacturers the Lesson that Has Been Learned from History of Tariff Legislation.**

"If there was ever an instance of failure of a theory when put into practice, it is the present tariff law based upon 'The New Freedom' and the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, which, though conceived many years ago, and in the spirit of regulation, has been enforced only in recent years and then in a spirit quite contrary to the purpose of those who drew it up and made it a law," said Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, president of Sharp & Dohme of Baltimore, in an address on "Constructive Government" before the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products in New York recently.

Dr. Dohme vigorously attacked the policies of the present administration and especially the operations of the Underwood tariff law which, he said, "Put the treasury balance at zero besides saddling the people with direct taxes of all kinds, the end of which is not yet." He went on to point out that since the beginning of the present Administration there had been practically no big business developments in this country and that the Seaman's shipping law and the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission had done their best to obstruct both foreign and domestic commerce.

"Mr. Wilson's fine theories for bringing down the cost of living have proved a failure," said Dr. Dohme. "The only persons who favor a low tariff are the importers who do nothing to build up the country and the Socialists who are not happy unless they have something to talk about."

### Says Low Tariff Spells Disaster

Dr. Dohme sketched the history of the tariff in this country and then asked what was the lesson to be learned. "It is simply that low tariff spells financial and commercial disaster and that the tariff should be taken out of politics and become the work of skilled experts, in form of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission, who are always on the job as is the Interstate Commerce Commission, and should cease to be the plaything of politicians and the work of unskilled legislatures."

In scoring the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the Administration, Dr. Dohme said this law "had been so decidedly misunderstood and misconstrued that it might aptly be called a miscarriage. Instead of becoming, as its author and the committee of Congress, who reported it, intended, a means of checking monopoly, or as it is termed in the law, 'restraint of trade,' it has checked co-operation and consolidation and thereby restrained progress and prosperity."

### Business Needs Government's Aid

When the time came, and that time is still with us, that we needed to reduce overhead expenses by consolidation so as to increase profits and to enable us to look across the many seas to secure foreign trade both to develop our resources, exploit our improved and advanced methods and processes fostered as they were by the protecting aegis of a protective tariff, that *sine qua non* of industrial development, and secure some of the untold wealth which the other nations of the earth had garnered in almost inconceivable amounts because they had been allowed to co-operate and consolidate to a size to enable them to accomplish it; I say, when that time came and it is now here, what does the Government of this great country do for its industrial army? Does it co-operate with it and after it has by aid of the protective tariff prepared itself for competition with foreign manufacturers see that it has ships to send its goods, consuls to protect its agencies, banks to enable it to do business on the ground, and laws to enable it to consolidate its isolated small units into larger bodies just as military units must do

if they hope to successfully invade a foreign territory? By no means, in fact, quite the contrary. The same agencies and principles which wrecked our national development whenever they could by their tariff for revenue heresy, have set their backs up to keep our industrial units small and separated and so framed their laws and so construed them that unless a company did a small business it must split up so that it can do still less; and so that that wonderful competition, which they in their fantasmagorical pipe dream imagine will keep prices to the poor laborer and farmer low, may forever keep them small."

### What the Government Should Do

As a remedy for these evils Dr. Dohme told what he thought the Government should do to help the languishing industries.

"They (the Government) should interpret the Sherman anti-trust law in the light of common sense and its effect upon business as well as in the spirit of those who conceived it and should permit corporations to consolidate and should co-operate with them and help them make their business grow both here and in other lands. Only larger units which eliminate the terrific overhead charges that throttle small concerns, can develop their own best possibilities, present and prospective, and as well reach out for the trade of foreign lands whose industries in the same line are either wanting entirely or, if existent, are frequently at least a decade or more behind us in the quality or the cost of our products or in both. They should, however, regulate in an honest, just and co-operative spirit these same large units."

- 1—by requiring their annual reports drawn upon uniform and hence strictly comparable forms as are the income tax reports,
- 2—by securing proof and requiring that of their economies resulting from consolidation a fair share at least has been given to the public resulting in lower prices,
- 3—by insisting that their securities are represented dollar for dollar by real value,
- 4—by seeing that their stockholders receive their just share of the earnings in dividends after allowing a fair amount for depreciation, surplus, salaries, and new construction and development,
- 5—by allowing only honorable and fair competition, *i. e.*, prevent selling below cost for the purpose of wrecking a competitor's business or other similar destructive and universally disapproved methods of business.

### Reach Out for Foreign Trade

"Instead of spending our gray matter and energy in fighting the other fellow for the limited business of our own country let us reach out and spend some of it in securing this trade of the nations. One thing is very certain, we will never make a beginning as long as our Government is destructive in its spirit and takes apparent special delight in using a club upon our heads the minute we show any evidence of great prosperity or progress. The torch bearer or herald of our errand of mercy, advancement and progress never can accomplish much nor get far when he notices a club dangling threateningly and continuously over his head; but do you not agree with me that he will succeed in his great mission if he feels the touch of the friendly helping hand of those that sent him and hears their hearty wishes of Godspeed?"

### AN AMENDMENT TO PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Congressman Barnhart, of Indiana, has introduced a bill (H. R. 11423) into the House of Representatives providing for the amendment of the Act entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein," approved June 30, 1906, by adding the following paragraph:

"That the manufacturer, or packer of poisonous drugs must place upon each bottle, can, tube, or the like, containing such poisonous drugs, a stopper or cap which in shape and inscription shall indicate the nature of the contents of said bottle, can, tube or other like container; the style and composition of said stopper or cap shall be determined and prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture."

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

German .....	lb.	.15	—	.19	Roumanian, small .....	lb.	.17½	—	.18	Powdered .....	100 lbs.	5.50	—	10.00
Arnica .....	lb.	.35	—	.37	French .....	lb.	.16½	—	.17½	Potash, ground .....	100 lbs.	5.10	—	5.35
Arrowroot, Am. ....	lb.	.06	—	.07	Flax, whole .....	bbbl.	8.40	—	8.50	Lump .....	100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.25
Bermuda .....	lb.	.43	—	.44	Ground .....	lb.	.04½	—	.05¼	Powder d .....	100 lbs.	—	—	6.50
St. Vincent .....	lb.	.06¼	—	.07	Foenugreek .....	lb.	.03¼	—	.04	Soda, Ground .....	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Belladonna .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.02	Hemp, Manchurian .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Alumina, Sulph., low .....	100 lbs.	3.00	—	4.00
Berberis, aq. ....	lb.	.10	—	.11	Russian .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½	High grade .....	100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.50
Blood .....	lb.	.09	—	.10	Larkspur .....	lb.	.24	—	.24½	Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Blueflag .....	lb.	.10½	—	.12	Lobelia .....	lb.	.21	—	.24	Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb.	lb.	.04¾	—	.05
Bryonia .....	lb.	.75	—	1.00	Millet, natural .....	lb.	.03½	—	.03¾	20 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.03¾	—	.03¾
Burdock .....	lb.	.25	—	.25½	Hulled .....	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾	18 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.02¾	—	.03
Calamus, bleached .....	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	lb.	.14	—	.14½	16 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.02¾	—	.03
Unbleached .....	lb.	.25	—	.26	California, brown .....	lb.	.13½	—	.14	Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	lb.	.06¾	—	.07
Cohosh, black .....	lb.	.04	—	.04½	Sicily, brown .....	lb.	.14	—	.14½	Granulated, white .....	lb.	.08	—	.09
Blue .....	lb.	.04½	—	.05	Dutch .....	lb.	.16	—	.16½	Lump .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Colchicum .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05	English, yellow .....	lb.	.15	—	.16½	Sulphate, foreign .....	100 lbs.	—	—	3.25
Colombo .....	lb.	.07	—	.09	German, yellow .....	lb.	Nominal	—		Domestic .....	100 lbs.	—	—	3.25
Culver's .....	lb.	.08½	—	.10	Bombay .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10	Barium, chloride .....	100 lbs.	5.00	—	6.50
Dandelion .....	lb.	.29	—	.31	Parsley .....	lb.	.20	—	.21	Barytes, floated, cream .....	ton	19.00	—	28.00
Doggrass .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.02	Pippy, Dutch .....	lb.	.31	—	.32	Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	lb.	.12	—	.13
Echinacea .....	lb.	.16½	—	.17½	Turkish .....	lb.	.26	—	.26½	Calcium Acetate, crude .....	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Elecampane, imported .....	lb.	.15	—	.16	Pumpkin .....	lb.	.10½	—	.11½	Carbide .....	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Galangal .....	lb.	.09	—	.10	Quince, select .....	lb.	.80	—	.81	Carbonate .....	lb.	.04	—	.05
Gelsemium .....	lb.	.04	—	.05	Rape .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Chloride, solid .....	ton	—	—	11.78
Gentian .....	lb.	.22	—	.23	Japanese .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07	Granulated .....	ton	—	—	14.78
Powdered .....	lb.	.31	—	.32	Sabadilla (whole) .....	lb.	.20	—	.21	Sulphate .....	100 lbs.	1.00	—	4.00
Geranium .....	lb.	.04	—	.05	Stavesacre .....	lb.	.24	—	.25	Carbon tetrachloride .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Ginger, African .....	lb.	.11½	—	.11¾	Stramonium .....	lb.	.09½	—	.12	Copperas, f.o.b. works .....	100 lbs.	55.00	—	60.00
Jamaica .....	lb.	.18	—	.19	Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	lb.	.49	—	.54	Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.24	—	.25
Bleached .....	lb.	.20	—	.21	Kombe .....	lb.	.59	—	.60	Sulphate .....	100 lbs.	13.00	—	14.00
Ginseng, wild, Southern .....	lb.	7.00	—	7.25	Sunflower, large .....	lb.	.09	—	.09½	Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	3.45	—	3.70
Northwestern .....	lb.	7.25	—	7.50	Small .....	lb.	.05½	—	.05¾	Refined .....	gal.	5.25	—	5.75
Eastern .....	lb.	7.00	—	7.25	Worm, American .....	lb.	.08½	—	.09½	Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. lb.	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Cultivated .....	lb.	5.00	—	5.50	Levant .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05	48 p.c., in carboys .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Golden Seal .....	lb.	4.50	—	5.00						52 p.c., in carboys .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Powdered .....	lb.	4.70	—	4.80						Lead, Acetate, brown sugar .....	lb.	.11¾	—	.12
Hellebore, white .....	lb.	.19	—	.20						White cryst. .....	lb.	.13¾	—	.14
Powdered .....	lb.	.29½	—	.30						Broken Cakes .....	lb.	.12¾	—	.13½
Black .....	lb.	.10½	—	.11¼						Granulated .....	lb.	.13¾	—	.14
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	lb.	3.10	—	3.20						Powdered .....	lb.	.13¾	—	.14½
Powdered .....	lb.	3.20	—	3.45						Arsenate .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Rio .....	lb.	.08½	—	.09						Nitrate .....	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Jalap, whole .....	lb.	.13½	—	.15						Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.	lb.	—	—	.07½
Powdered .....	lb.	.17	—	.20						Red, American .....	lb.	—	—	.07½
Kava Kava .....	lb.	.17	—	.20						Foreign .....	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Licorice, Russian, cut .....	lb.	.20	—	.21						White, Basic Carb., Amer.,	lb.	—	—	.07
Selected .....	lb.	.16	—	.17						dry .....	lb.	—	—	.08
Powdered .....	lb.	.07½	—	.09						in Oil, 100 lbs. or over .....	lb.	—	—	.11½
Mandrake .....	lb.	Nominal	—							English .....	lb.	—	—	.12
Fingers .....	lb.	1.95	—	2.00						White, Basic Sulphate .....	lb.	—	—	.06½
Musk, Russian .....	lb.	.14½	—	.16						Muriatic acid,	lb.	—	—	.02½
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	lb.	.11	—	.12						18 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Verona .....	lb.	.15½	—	.16						20 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02¾	—	.03¼
Fingers .....	lb.	.29½	—	.32						22 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Paireira Brava .....	lb.	.39	—	.45						Nitric acid,	lb.	—	—	.06½
Pellitory .....	lb.	.05	—	.06						36 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Pink, true .....	lb.	.80	—	.82						38 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Poke .....	lb.	.15½	—	.17						40 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Rhubarb, Chinese .....	lb.	.18	—	.18½						42 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.08½	—	.09
High, dried .....	lb.	.39	—	.42						Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	lb.	.11	—	.11½						38 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Mexican .....	lb.	.45	—	.50						40 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Senega, Northern .....	lb.	.57	—	.60						42 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.08	—	.09
Southern .....	lb.	.35	—	.37						Potash, Bichromate .....	lb.	.62	—	.64
Serpentaria .....	lb.	.09½	—	.12						Carbonate, calc .....	lb.	.90	—	.95
Skunk Cabbage .....	lb.	.18	—	.19						Caustic .....	lb.	.62	—	.65
Snake, natural .....	lb.	.28	—	.31						Chlorate, cryst. .....	lb.	.60	—	.61
Stripped .....	lb.	.10	—	.11						Powdered .....	lb.	.60	—	.61
Spikenard .....	lb.	.06	—	.07						Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	475.00	—	—	500.00
Squill .....	lb.	.05	—	.06						Prussiate, red .....	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Stillingia .....	lb.	.41	—	.42						Yellow .....	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Urnion false (helonias) .....	lb.	.21	—	.23						Saltpetre, crude .....	lb.	—	—	.37
True (Aletris) .....	lb.	.44	—	.5						Refined .....	lb.	.35	—	.37
Valerian, Belgian .....	lb.	.69	—	.71						Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,	lb.	—	—	
English .....	lb.	.44	—	.5						basis of 48 p.c. car	lb.	—	—	
German .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06½						lots .....	100 lbs.	—	—	
Yellow Dock .....	lb.									38 lbs. .....	100 lbs.	—	—	
										Bichromate .....	lb.	.43	—	.45
										Bisulphate .....	lb.	.74	—	1.30
										Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.10
										Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b.	works, drums .....	100 lbs.	—	6.00
										Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.75	—	6.00
										Nitrate .....	lb.	—	—	
										Chlorate .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
										Cyanide, bulk .....	lb.	—	—	.40
										Hypo sulphite, bbls. .....	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
										Kegs .....	100 lbs.	2.15	—	2.30
										Prussiate, yellow .....	lb.	.95	—	1.00
										Silicate, liquid .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
										Cryst. .....	lb.	.02	—	.03
										Sulphate, Glauber's Salt .....	lb.	.01	—	.01½
										Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals .....	lb.	.02	—	.02½
										60 p.c. .....	lb.	.05	—	.05½
										Sulphite, cryst. .....	lb.	.02½	—	.02¾
										Dry, powdered .....	lb.	.05½	—	.05¾
										Sulphuric acid .....	lb.	—	—	.02½
										60 deg. .....	lb.	.02	—	.02½
										66 deg., carboys, per 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00	
										Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00	
										Oleum .....	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00

Anise, Levant .....	lb.	.12½	—	.13	Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	—			
Star .....	lb.	.25	—	.25½	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	—			
Spanish .....	lb.	.13	—	.13½	works, 48 p.c. b....100 lbs.	—			
Canary, Spanish .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½	Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	5.15	—	5.20	
Dutch .....	lb.	.04¾	—	.05	Lump .....	5.00	—	5.05	
Smyrna .....	lb.								
South American .....	lb.	.05½	—	.05½					
Caraway .....	lb.	.14	—	.14½					
Cardamoms, bleached .....	lb.	.85	—	1.30					
Decorticated .....	lb.	.75	—	.78					
Celery .....	lb.	.29	—	.30					
Colchicum .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05					
Conium .....	lb.	.09½	—	.14½					
Coriander, natural .....	lb.	.05½	—	.05½					
Beached .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½					
Cumin, Malta .....	lb.								
Levant .....	lb.	Nominal	—						
Mogador .....	lb.	.22½	—	.23					
Morocco .....	lb.	.22½	—	.23					
Dill .....	lb.	.07¾	—	.08					
Fennel, German, large .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05					
Italian .....	lb.	.14	—	.15					

Bayberry .....	lb.	.21½	—	.23	Alumina, small .....	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Bees, white .....	lb.	.47	—	.48	French .....	lb.	.16½	—	.17½
Refined crude .....	lb.	.32	—	.34	Flax, whole .....	bbbl.	8.40	—	8.50
Refined .....	lb.	.36	—	.38	Ground .....	lb.	.04½	—	.05¼
Candelilla .....	lb.	.25	—	.26	Foenugreek .....	lb.	.03¼	—	.04
Carnauba, Flor .....	lb.	.45	—	.46	Hemp, Manchurian .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½
No. 1 .....	lb.	.39	—	.42	Russian .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½
No. 2 .....	lb.	.33½	—	.36	Larkspur .....	lb.	.24	—	.24½
No. 3 .....	lb.	.25	—	.26	Lobelia .....	lb.	.21	—	.24
Ceresin, yellow .....	lb.	.10	—	.12	Millet, natural .....	lb.	.03½	—	.03¾
White .....	lb.	.14	—	.16	Hulled .....	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Japan .....	lb.	.13½	—	.14	Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	lb.	.14	—	.14½



## "Protective Tariff on Dyes Will Increase Cost"—H. A. Metz

Importer of German Colors Confers with Chairman Kitchin and Rep. Hull of the Ways and Means Committee—Tells of Speculation in Dyes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1916—A protective tariff on dyestuffs, as contemplated in the Hill bill now pending in Congress, will tend to increase present costs instead of lowering them, according to Herman A. Metz, of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, of New York, who visited Washington to confer with the leader of the House of Representatives, Claude Kitchin, and Congressman Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, an active member of the Ways and Means Committee, on this subject.

He declared that legislation will be of no particular advantage at this time because of our inability to secure acids and benzol. "But after the war," he said, "we will be able to get these almost for nothing. The production of benzol will be a continuous and automatic process and it will be so plentiful that we will be using it for automobiles instead of gasoline. The producers must find a market for when the excessive manufacture of munitions ceases there will be no other use for benzol and aniline oil. We have greatly increased our output; Germany has decreased its output. The United States Steel Corporation alone can produce enough to supply all Europe.

"England cannot supply us with crudes for she is sending all of hers to Switzerland, there to be made up into colors, and is depending upon the United States for her munitions. At the conclusion of the war she can rely upon her own resources and there will be no use for the crudes now being produced for her use in the United States.

### Says Mills Have Themselves to Blame

"The mills have no one to blame but themselves in the present crisis," he continued, "for when the war broke out they sold such surplus dyes as they had on hand because they could get better prices that way than by using them themselves. Men who knew something about dyes, salesmen who had been selling dyes on commission, went through the country and bought from these mills whatever they could from what they had on hand. To these dyes so secured about fifty per cent of salt was added. After that everybody who got hold of them for the purpose of resale added another dose for good luck. Then the trouble broke. The mills were unable to get their supplies through the usual sources and were thus compelled to buy back the dyes they had sold, but there was a marked difference in both prices and quality. The Chinese have resorted to the same practices, but their supply is pretty nearly exhausted.

"The mills fell for the opportunity to get perhaps \$2 or \$3 per pound for what they paid from 25 to 40 cents. We might have gotten a \$1 a pound, but we did not do so. The millmen took a chance on getting their usual supplies from the regular sources; now they are stuck.

"It is a mistake to believe that there is as much in the way of dyestuff on the market as is reported. The speculators who secured these dyes have placed lists with salesmen showing what is obtainable. It may be that ten different salesmen have the lists of one single firm, and thus the report gets out that this firm has ten times as much as it really can supply. The salesmen get ten per cent.

### Dyes Procurable in Germany

"Another mistaken idea is that there are no dyes procurable in Germany. There are some things that are not there but on the whole there are plenty of dyes to be had. There is enough indigo to supply all of our needs for a whole year and there are from several months up to a year's supply of other colors and dyes. The shortage is only in such materials as require the use of large quantities of nitric acid and toluol. Nor has Germany raised the prices to the extent that is thought. I do not believe that on the whole the German prices have advanced on an average of

50 per cent. This is not true in this country for where beta naphthol was made here to sell at 8½ cents before the war, it is now bringing \$1.25 a pound; orange has gone from 13 cents to \$1.25; sulphur blacks of American production have jumped from between 17 and 25 cents to from 65 cents to \$1.25 a pound on contracts. The producers have to get these prices because of the scarcity of the raw material, but at that enough profit has been secured to pay off the cost of the plants so that after the war it will be plain sailing. There will be no difficulty about our competing with Germany for, as I have said, crudes will be as cheap, if not cheaper, here as abroad, and the plants will have paid for themselves.

### Dumping Clause Would Bring Trade War

"All of this talk about a dumping clause working wonders is foolish. This is one of the pet schemes of Secretary Redfield. It means little or nothing. It cannot be conceived how he figures out that we can prevent dumping when we are following that same practice in every market of the world where we are afforded the opportunity. As soon as we start anything of this kind, other nations will do likewise, and we will have a trade war on our hands in earnest. Further, I do not see how a dumping clause will do any good if we are to depend upon the cost of production abroad. If they can make and sell any goods cheaper in Germany than in this country, and export them under the same conditions, the dealer of that country can surely undersell our own manufacturers without violating any such law."

Mr. Metz discussed with Congressman Hull the various matters touched on in the speech of Congressman Ebenezer Hill, author of the dyestuff protective measure, and he also referred to much of the testimony offered at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee. He promised to incorporate his remarks in a letter soon to be sent to Mr. Hull.

## Dr. Norton Answers Critics of Reports on Dyestuffs

Manufacturers Not Apt to Give Consideration to Requests from Individuals as to Their Output, He Declares in Interview

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—The manufacturers of dyestuffs in the United States are not very apt to give serious consideration to any requests on the part of individuals for information as to their output, according to Dr. Thomas Norton, dyestuff expert of the Department of Commerce, in an interview in which he discussed at length the statements contained in the letter addressed to Secretary Redfield by David Kirschbaum, chairman of the Joint Conference Committee of interests affected by the dye shortage.

Dr. Norton declined to state whether or not there was need for protection for the "infant dyestuff industry," stating that it was for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to produce facts relating thereto, and for the members of Congress to decide as to tariff needs, stating, however, "I think our present tariff law, and the proposed law as contained in the Hill measure, is the height of absurdity. In the present law there are dyestuffs on the basis of adequate protection which should have a greater amount of protection, while there are a large number of others that have more protection than they need."

In arriving at the proper amount of protection to be given the same attention should be given to a coal-tar product schedule as now pertains with respect to manufactures of cotton; it should be a sort of a progressive schedule, beginning with the crudes, all of which are to be placed in one class for duty purposes, and continuing through the intermediates until the finished products are reached, due attention being given to the amount of labor, etc., entering into each progressive step. "Logically, technically, scientifically, and economically," he declares, "the entire coal-tar chemical industry constitutes a single unit of which synthetic colors

(Concluded on page 14)



# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

## DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.79	—	.84
Blood	lb.	.29	—	.34
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	4.00	—	4.05
Alizarine	lb.			
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.90	—	1.05
Salts	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Annatto, fine	lb.	.39	—	.60
Seed	lb.	.16	—	.17
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.49	—	.60
65 p.c.	lb.	.44	—	.49
47 p.c.	lb.	.39	—	.44
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	—	4.60
Cochineal	lb.	.55	—	.60
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	—	.30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	—	.50
English	lb.	.15	—	.20
Cutch, bales	lb.	1.13 1/2	—	.25
Boxes	lb.	.15	—	.29
Divi-divi	100 lbs.	52.25	—	54.00
Flavine	lb.	.59	—	.80
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	—	29.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	—	46.00
Gambier, Spot	lb.	.14	—	.15
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Kurpahs	lb.			
Madras	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Synthetic (J)	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03
True	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.06
Logwood, stick	ton	35.00	—	40.00
Roots	ton	34.00	—	35.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.24	—	.29
Myrobalsans	lb.	39.00	—	40.00
Nigrosin	lb.			
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.35	—	.49
Chinese	lb.	.35	—	.44
Persian Berries	lb.			
Quercitron	ton	35.00	—	40.00
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.08	—	.12
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c.	lb.	63.00	—	63.25
Tannic Acid	lb.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	Nominal		
Aleppy	lb.	Nominal		
Pubna	lb.	Nominal		
China	lb.			
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.07	—	.15 1/2
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.33	—	.37

## CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal		
Camwood	lb.	Nominal		
Fustic	lb.	.05	—	.07
Hyperic	lb.	.06	—	.08
Logwood	lb.	.15	—	.19
Red Saunders	lb.	.08	—	.10

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.39	—	.40
Concentrated	lb.	.44	—	.45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	—	.38
Gall	lb.	.20	—	.21
Hemlock	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Indigo	lb.	.60	—	.61
Logwood, solid	lb.			
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.80	—	.95
42 deg.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Cryst	lb.			
Oak	lb.			
Palmetto	lb.	.04	—	.05 1/2
Persian Berry	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.24 1/2
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.16
51 deg.	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.16
42 deg.	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.16
Quercitron	lb.	.25	—	.34
Sumac	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Cutch, Catechur dye	lb.			
Borneo	lb.	.30	—	.30
Extract	lb.	.15	—	.15
Caustic	lb.			
Hematin Extract	lb.			
Contracts	lb.			
Spot lots	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Logwood, 51 deg.	lb.			
Contracts	lb.			
Spot lots	lb.	.75	—	.85
Mangrove	lb.			
Osage Orange—	lb.			
Yellow	lb.	.50	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.50
Paste	lb.			
Quercitron, Extra (bark)—	lb.			
Orange	lb.	.35	—	.35
Yellow	lb.	.30	—	.30
Sumac	lb.			

## OILS

### ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.61	—	.62
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Domestic, prime	gal.	.59	—	.61
Cod Liver, Newfoundland bbl.	80.00	—	90.00	
Norwegian	bbl.	95.00	—	125.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
English	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
French	lb.			
German	lb.			
Neutral	lb.			
Herring	gal.			
Horse	lb.	.09	—	.10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	.93	—	.95
Off Prime	gal.	.81	—	.83
Extra No. 1	gal.	.77	—	.79
No. 1	gal.	.73	—	.75
No. 2	gal.	.71	—	.73
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.			
South, crude	lb.			
Brown, strained	gal.	.52	—	.53
Light, strained	gal.	.54	—	.55
Yellow, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.56	—	.57
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.58	—	.59
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.97	—	.98
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.92	—	.93
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.87	—	.88
Prime	gal.	.79	—	.80
Dark	gal.	.71	—	.72
Oleo Oil	lb.	.09	—	.12
Porpoise, body	gal.			
Jaw	gal.	20.00	—	25.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Saponified	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Seal, white	gal.	.64	—	.65
Sod Oil	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	.75	—	.76
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.73	—	.74
45 deg., cold test	gal.			
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	.72	—	.73
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.11	—	.12
Double pressed	lb.	.14	—	.15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15	—	.16
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.70	—	.71
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.81	—	.82
Prime	gal.	.79	—	.80
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.56	—	.57
Bleached	gal.	.58	—	.59
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.60	—	.61

## VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.20	—	.28
Cases	lb.	.20	—	.24
No. 3	lb.	.19	—	.20
Cocconut Oil, Cochinal	lb.	.15	—	.16
Ceylon	lb.	.13	—	.14
Copra	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
Corn, refined	100-lbs.	9.10	—	9.15
Cottonseed, prime, yel	lb.	.09	—	.10
Summer, white	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Winter	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.			
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.74	—	.74
5 bbl. lots	gal.	.75	—	.75
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	.76	—	.76
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	.77	—	.77
Mustard	gal.	1.05	—	1.10
Olive, denatured	gal.	.92	—	.94
Foots	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	—	2.30
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
Commercial	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Prime, red	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Palm, kernel	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Peanut Oil	gal.	.70	—	.74
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.75	—	.90
Yellow	lb.	.70	—	.75
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in	gal.	1.10	—	1.11
bbls.	gal.	1.04	—	1.09
Blown	gal.	1.00	—	1.05
Refined	gal.	.30	—	.31
Resin Oil, first rect	gal.	.40	—	.41
Second	gal.	.50	—	.51
Third	gal.	1.10	—	1.12
Sesame	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 3/4
Soya Bean, English	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 3/4
Manchurian	lb.	.29	—	.30
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.21	—	.23
Commercial	gal.			

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,	gal.	.12 1/2	—	.13
25@30 cold test	gal.	.13	—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	—	.14
Summer	gal.	.20	—	.21
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.17	—	.18
Dark, filtered	gal.	.25	—	.26
Extra cold test	gal.	.14	—	.16
Dark steam refined	gal.	.24 1/2	—	.25
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.35 1/2	—	.36
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.19 1/2	—	.20
Gravity	gal.	.24 1/2	—	.25
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.15 1/2	—	.16
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.13	—	.14
Red Paraffin	gal.			

Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.19 1/2	—	.20
No. 160	gal.	.18 1/2	—	.19
No. 110	gal.	.18	—	.18 1/2
No. 80	gal.	.16	—	.17
Filtered	gal.	.23	—	.24

## MISCELLANEOUS

### NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.54	—	.54 1/2
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	—	4.00
Tar, pure	.50-gal. bbls.	5.75	—	6.00
Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls.		5.50	—	5.60

### SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.29	—	.30
Diamond "I"	lb.	.27 1/2	—	.28
V. S. O.	lb.	.28 1/2	—	.29
Fine orange	lb.	.25	—	.26
S-cond orange	lb.	.24	—	.25
T. N.	lb.	.23	—	.24
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22	—	.23
Button Lac	lb.	.30	—	.32
Regular, bleached	lb.	.23	—	.24
Bone, dry	lb.	.29	—	.30

### SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.25	—	.27
Canton, rolls	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.62	—	.63
Cassia Buds	lb.	.19	—	.20
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	—	.30 1/2
Mombassa	lb.	.32	—	.33
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.21	—	.23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.25	—	.25 1/2
Penang	lb.	.34	—	.35
Zanzibar	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	—	.19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
African	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.11 3/4
Cochin	lb.	.10	—	.11 1/2
Japan	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 3/4
Mace, Banda	lb.			
Batavia No. 1	lb.	.65	—	.65
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.30	—	.30
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.19	—	.20
Hungarian	lb.			
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
White	lb.	.24	—	.24 1/2
Pimento	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2

## OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills,				
Texas	short ton		—	25.10
Mills, New Orleans				
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.50	—		31.00
Montgomery				
New Orleans	31.00	—		33.50
Corn Cake, short ton			—	28.50
Meal				
Linseed Cake	35.00	—		36.00
Meal	38.00	—		39.00

## SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, ordinary, Empire City,				
280-lb. bbls.			—	1.99
200-lb. sacks			—	1.24
Turk's Island—				
Coarse	140-lb. bags		—	.84
Mineral	20-lb. bags		—	1.80
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags		—	1.10
Rock	200-lb. bags		—	1.10
Salt Cake	lb.			

## MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—				
Prime	gal.	.37	—	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	—	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Medium	lb.	.19	—	.20
Fancy	lb.	.26	—	.26 1/2
Honey—				
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Clover No. 1	lb.	.13	—	.14
Extracted	lb.	.07	—	.08
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.31	—	2.32

## COCOA

Caracas .....	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Bahia .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Cuban .....	lb.	.16½	—	.16¾
Trinidad .....	lb.	.17½	—	.17¾
Haiti .....	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Maracaibo .....	lb.	.20	—	.22

## Dr. Norton Answers Critics of Reports on Dyestuffs

(Continued from page 12)

represent but one branch. The natural and logical basis of classification of the compounds obtained from coal-tar crudes is according to the complexity of their manufacture—according to the number of chemical reactions involved in the sequence of operations requisite for the production of a given substance, intermediate, or finished dyestuff, or medicinal."

### Dye Figures Corrected to January

Returning to the subject of the Kirschbaum letter, Dr. Norton stated that while the monograph to which reference was made bore the title "Dyestuff Situation in the United States, November, 1915," the figures and facts contained therein were really based on information obtained during the month of January, 1916, from various manufacturers from whom such information was requested. He has been in close touch with the producers, as can be seen from a large mass of correspondence had with them, and his report was based on the facts contained therein. "No fair-minded, intelligent man," he remarked, "would answer a letter, already negative in its form, as sent out by Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, and which reads, 'Knowing that you must be vitally interested in obtaining a proper tariff protection for the dyestuff industry here, and feeling that you will agree with me that Dr. Norton's statements are greatly exaggerated and misleading, \* \* \*'. He placed his own opinion into that letter. I look upon this merely as an attempt to run down what our dyestuff manufacturers are doing."

"The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce deals simply with facts. During the month the equipment of our works, the older and the newer works, for the manufacture of dyestuffs have been added to each day and a larger and larger production has been obtained. The statements in my report of the manufacture at the rate of 15,000 tons per annum are based on the reports I received from the manufacturers for the month of January. It has been thought that these figures were for November. I changed the original figures to those of the later date when the proof sheets of the monograph were handed to me to be read."

"My report is simply an attempt to show how far we have progressed in the manufacture of dyestuffs and to give encouragement for conditions a year hence. It is not to help the textile manufacturers at the present time. I show that we are in the midst of a terrible famine and I show what the producers have done in the course of the past eighteen months to build up an industry which gives me the hope that within a year hence we will make the greater part of the remaining half, for at present we are making half of the dyestuffs we consume."

### Criticises the Methods Used

"The manufacturers tell me what they are doing, but when a man reads a circular letter like the one referred to—you undoubtedly agree with me that Dr. Norton's statements are greatly exaggerated and misleading, he is not going to take the trouble to answer, and this perhaps accounts for the placing of 'no reply—can obtain no information' following the names of those to whom the letter was sent. It would be apparent that the effort was being made to get material to place in the hands of Congress to show that the dyestuffs manufacturers are doing little. Unwittingly, they let the cat out of the bag when they started off in this way. If Dr. Matthews had simply wanted an accurate statement of facts for the benefit of the public instead of a one-sided article, then the manufacturers might have answered, but the latter would not take the trouble to bother with such a thing as this."

In support of his contentions, Dr. Norton referred to the letter of the president of the Central Dyestuff and Chemical Company, of Newark, N. J., taking exception to the statement contained in the Matthews report that they are "trying to make betanaphthol." "The absurdity of this," he remarked, "is to be seen in the fact that this concern has been manufacturing dyestuffs in quantity since 1898—eighteen years—during which time they have become an important factor in the situation. Dr. Matthews is absolutely ignorant when he makes that statement."

"The manufacturers have been working night and day, and along comes a man trying to belittle their efforts, trying to show that they have done very little. We all realize that the famine is bad. We are in the midst of a famine that is bad as could be imagined, but the textile industry is now getting about one-half of its requirements. There are certain men who are trying to use this fact, who are distorting facts, as an argument for high protection. As to the merit of protective measures, I have nothing to do with such a subject. I simply produce the facts and it is for Congress to use them as it sees fit. I have brought forth facts for an adequate, logical, and scientific tariff law—that is the work with which I am concerned."

## "Effort Made to Belittle Dye Industry of America"

The Chemical Company of America, Inc., New York, has sent the following letter to Secretary of Commerce Redfield in answer to the letter sent by J. Merritt Matthews, chemist for the textile industries, which was published in last week's issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS:

Dear Sir:—The open letter addressed to you by David Kirschbaum embodying the report of J. Merritt Matthews, touching upon the dyestuffs situation and Dr. Norton's report thereon, has attracted our attention, as it must have that of other manufacturers, and the dominant spirit of such communication would seem to be to belittle the importance of our manufacturers and their output, and to give the impression that Dr. Norton's report is founded upon insufficient investigation or inadequate data, and altogether to impress the alleged fact that the users of products are going to the eternal bow wows unless immediate relief is given by devising some means to procure foreign goods.

We, as actual manufacturers, have our hands upon the pulse of the trade, know there is no such calamity imminent and that this cry has been uttered so often it has become a bugbear. We would not charge Mr. Matthews with bad faith, but it does seem as if he was at least careless about his investigation or rash in his conclusions.

As a slight evidence of this let us analyze briefly his report. He takes thirty-four manufacturers from Dr. Norton's report and of these he says he wrote to them all, and then specifically shows that from fifteen of these he received no reply, but this did not embarrass Dr. Matthews in the least; he proceeds to report on these fifteen just the same, something after this manner: "No reply; understand they are attempting to make aniline." What is his understanding predicated upon and why attempting to make aniline? Are there evidential facts that they are not or cannot make it, or is the statement made briefly to eliminate them from consideration, and thus show the unreliability of Dr. Norton's report?

Another: "No reply, they are planning to make aniline." If "no reply," from what source, may we ask, does our good friend ascertain this concern is only "planning"?

Our own company: "No reply, are making a small amount of aniline." Here, because we can speak advisedly, we conclude our friend Matthews' report is absolutely of no value whatever because of its unreliability.

We sent no reply for the reason that we had given full and complete data to the department, and naturally saw no reason why we should continue to give the details of our business in reply to every circular letter we received, but a little thing like no reply and no information would deter no enterprising man from finishing the work he set out to do, i. e., tear Dr. Norton's report to shreds, so he proceeds to report about us as follows:

"Are making a small amount of aniline." We have no feeling on his report so far as it concerns us, notwithstanding we are one of the largest manufacturers of aniline in this country, and by no means manufacturing a small amount of aniline salts and intermediaries.

What is of paramount importance is the fact that the report is misleading; gives the impression of unreliability of the report of the Department of Commerce, and arouses a

(Concluded on page 23)

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.50	— .55	Medicinal.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	— .10
1st select powdered.....lb.	.60	— .65	Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.60	— .70	Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds.....lb.	.42	— .47	Powdered.....lb.	.62	— .72	Jamaica.....lb.	—	—
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.60	— .65	Trichloracetic.....oz.	.22	— .32	St. Vincent.....lb.	.14	— .16
Sorts.....lb.	.36	— .38	Valeric, 1-oz. v.....lb.	.22	— .25	Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil		
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.38	— .40	Accon.....oz.	—	3.50	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	— .37
Acetanilid.....lb.	1.60	— 1.82	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	—	—	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.25	— .35
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.60	— .65	Leaves, German.....lb.	.18	— .22	Iodide.....oz.	.45	— .50
Technical.....lb.	.55	— .59	Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .29	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.09	— .12
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.....lb.	20.00	— 24.00	Root, English.....lb.	—	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	— .20
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040).....lb.	.14	— .18	Powdered.....lb.	—	1.15	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	— .27
U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb.	.18	— .24	Root, German.....lb.	.30	— .34	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	— .30
C. P. Glacial, 99½%.....lb.	.53	— .58	Powdered.....lb.	.36	— .40	Asaf tida, good, fair.....lb.	.80	— .90
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.40	— .60	Aconitine, Amorp, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	—	1.75	Powdered.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol.....lb.	4.80	— 5.00	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	1.00	Aspirin.....oz.	—	.85
Boric, cryst.....lb.	.17	— .20	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	.75	25 oz. lots.....oz.	—	.80
Powdered.....lb.	.18	— .22	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80	Atropine, 1 gram.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Impalp.....lb.	.25	— .30	Hydrous.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Sulphate, 1 gram.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Butyric, 100 p. c.....lb.	—	2.40	(See also Lanoline)			Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.40	— .45
Cacodylic.....oz.	2.00	—	Agar Agar.....lb.	.55	— .85	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	—	.28
Camphoric.....lb.	4.55	— 4.75	Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	— 1.30	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	.90	— .95
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	— 5.00	Oregon.....lb.	.14	— .17
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.45	— 1.55	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P.,			Peru.....lb.	5.60	— 6.10
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.55	— 1.75	bbls.....gal.	2.68	— 2.74	Tolu.....lb.	.50	— .53
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.40	— .50	Less.....gal.	2.80	— 3.00	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	— .30
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....lb.	.35	— .40	Com., 95% U. S. P., bbls., gal.	2.66	— 2.67	C. P.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Less.....gal.	2.75	— 2.90	Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys. lb.	—	.25
C. P.....oz.	—	.25	Denatured, bls. & ¼ bls. gal.	.58	— .64	Chloride, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.65	— .75
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.40	— .50	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.70	— 1.00	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.55	— .60
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.26	— .35	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal.	.68	— .80	C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	—	1.00
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	—	.30	Alisipice, clean.....lb.	.11	— .15	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.67	— .75	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	— .53	Pure, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.40	— .45
Less than keg.....lb.	.76	— .85	Sweet Jordan.....lb.	.43	— .53	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	— .10
Granulated.....lb.	.80	— .90	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Pure precip.....lb.	.25	— .30
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb.	.75	— 1.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45	Sulphate, for X-ray diag. lb.	.60	— .65
Gallic.....oz.	.10	— .16	Cape.....lb.	.14	— .18	oz.....oz.	—	.10
¼ ¼, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	—	.24
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.45	— .50	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.35	— .45	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.15	— .19
Hippuric.....oz.	—	.50	Sucotrine, true.....lb.	.38	— .43	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	— .15
Hypoduric, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	— .50	Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .52	Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.....gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.15	— .17	Purified.....lb.	.75	— 1.00	Less.....gal.	1.90	— 2.15
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.07	— .10	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	— .12	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	— .40
Dil., U. S. P., 10 v. incl. oz.	.40	— .60	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.05¼	— .06¼	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.....oz.	10	— 12	Dried, 1-lb. carton.....lb.	.20	— .28	Para.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch, bot.....lb.	1.75	— 2.50	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06¼	— .10	Sarinam.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
52 p. c., ceres. bt.....lb.	—	.70	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.07¼	— .16	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	5.70	— 6.00
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.	.06	— .08	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	1.00	— 1.20	Short.....lb.	4.50	— 5.50
U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.12	— .14	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.14	— .18	Cuts.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....lb.	1.80	— 2.00	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.08	— .09	Bourbon.....lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Dilute.....oz.	.05	— .07	Cryst., C. P.....lb.	.45	— .55	So. American.....lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Molybdic, C. P.....lb.	6.50	— 7.00	Purified.....lb.	.20	— .22	Tahiti.....lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Muriatic, conc. 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. 4¼c).....lb.	.09	— .10	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	— 6.00	Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb	1.60	— 1.75
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	— .15	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	— .07	German.....lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Nitric, 36 deg. carboy.....lb.	.12	— .14	20 deg.....lb.	.07	— .09¼	Root, German.....lb.	1.20	— 1.35
38 deg., less.....lb.	.10	— .11	26 deg, Conc.....lb.	.09	— .15	Powdered.....lb.	2.35	— 2.45
38 deg., less.....lb.	.13	— .19	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	— .40	Benzine.....gal.	.30	— .40
C. P., carboy.....lb.	.11	— .11	Powdered.....lb.	.75	— .75	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	2.10	— 2.25
C. P., less.....lb.	.15	— .20	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.10	— .14	Sumatra.....lb.	.55	— .58
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	— .25	Benzoate.....oz.	.36	— .40	Powdered.....lb.	.65	— .68
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.35	— .40	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.40	— .44	Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ea.	—	—
Oxalic.....lb.	.63	— .80	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	—	2.50
Powdered.....lb.	.68	— .90	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.19	— .25	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	— .25
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	— .18	Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.29	— .36	Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb.	4.35	— 4.50
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.....lb.	.35	— .45	Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .30	oz.....oz.	.30	— .35
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	— .45	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	— .15	Bismuth, Betanaph.....oz.	—	.35
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.85	— .90	Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95).....oz.	.15	— .18	Bromide.....oz.	—	.35
Pieric.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Iodide.....lb.	5.00	— 5.25	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Pyrogallie, ¼, ½ and 1-lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Molybdate.....oz.	.40	— .45	Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb.	4.05	— 4.20
1 oz. v.....oz.	.20	— .30	Muriate.....lb.	.21	— .23	40 p. c.....lb.	3.55	— 3.75
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.18	— .20	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.08¼	— .14	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	4.95	— 5.20
Crude.....gal.	.30	— .40	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.22	— .24	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	4.45	— 4.70	Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .25	Subgallate.....lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Bulk.....lb.	4.40	— 4.65	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.30	— .35	Subiodide.....lb.	3.20	— 3.55
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.35	— .40	Granulated.....lb.	.30	— .35	Subnitrate.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sulphuric, Aromatic.....lb.	—	—	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.85	— .95	Tannate.....oz.	.30	— .35
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	—	—	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.....lb.	.60	— .70	Valerate.....oz.	.40	— .45
Less.....lb.	.08	— .09	Salicylate.....lb.	2.90	— 3.25	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	— .35
C. P.....lb.	.18	— .22	Sulphate.....lb.	.06	— .16	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.....lb.	.14	— .18	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	— .28	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	1.82	— 2.22
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	1.10	— 1.15	Valerate.....oz.	.21	— .25	Powdered.....lb.	1.84	— 2.24
			Amyl Acetate.....gal.	5.00	— 5.25	Blue Vitrol (see Copper Sulphate).		
			Technical.....lb.	.35	— .70	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.40	— .55
			Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.35	— .40	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25
			Seed.....lb.	.20	— .24	Jeweler's.....lb.	.65	— .90
			Anise Seed.....lb.	.38	— .42	Roneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	.09	— .12
			Star.....lb.	.40	— .45	Borax, Refined.....lb.	.09	— .11
			Angostura Bark.....lb.	.15	— .20	Powdered.....lb.	.10	— .12
			Annato Seed.....lb.	.42	— .47	Bromalin.....oz.	—	1.25
			Antimony Needle.....lb.	3.75	— 4.00	Bromine.....oz.	.45	— .50
			Antipyrine.....oz.	2.25	— 2.50	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
			Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-	2.25	— 2.50	Powdered.....lb.	1.60	— 1.65
			phous, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	2.25	— 2.50	Short.....lb.	1.45	— 1.55
			Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ea.	.18	— .23	Powdered.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65
			Areca Nuts.....lb.	.23	— .28	Buckthorn Bark.....lb.	.95	— 1.05
			Powdered.....lb.	.60	— .70	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.35	— .40
			Aristol, Bayer.....lb.	.60	— .70	Cassia.....lb.	.22	— .28
			Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.60	— .80	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.40	— .45
			Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .50	Seed.....lb.	—	.34
			Root.....lb.	—	—			



## T. D. No. 2244 is Amended by Internal Revenue Official

**Commissioner Osborn Makes New Ruling, Effective May 1, that Narcotic Content of Official U.S.P. or N.F. Preparations Need Not Be Indicated on Order Forms.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the amendment of the first paragraph of Treasury Decision No. 2244, to take effect on May 1, 1916, and as a result of this action the narcotic content of official liquid or solid preparations or remedies need not be indicated on the narcotic order forms provided their official character is designated by "U.S.P." or "N.F." This new Treasury Decision, numbered 2292, reads as follows:

"To Collectors of Internal Revenue and Others Concerned:  
"In entering items calling for narcotic preparations or remedies on the order forms issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, of the Act of December 17, 1914, the quantity of narcotic drug to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce should be indicated thereon, or, if ordered in tablet or pill form, the total number of tablets or pills, and the quantity of narcotic drug in grains or fractions thereof contained in a tablet or pill, must be stated. The narcotic content of official liquid or solid preparations or remedies need not be indicated on order forms provided their official character is designated by "U.S.P." or "N.F.:" The law does not permit of the use of official narcotic forms for any other purpose than to obtain narcotic drugs coming within its scope, and in ordering physicians' medicine cases, buggy cases, hypodermic cases, and similar articles, the official order form should be used only for the narcotic drugs, or preparations and remedies containing such drugs, which, however, may be attached to and forwarded with the order for the desired article. The ordering of a narcotic preparation or remedy in a manner which does not clearly indicate the kind and quantity of narcotic drug, contained therein, or that it is a "U.S.P." or "N.F." preparation or remedy, cannot be permitted.

"The enforcement of this ruling will become effective May 1, 1916, in order to enable manufacturers and other dealers to acquaint their customers with its provisions. Until that date narcotic orders received by manufacturers and dealers, which call for complex preparations or remedies, the formula for which is not well known to the purchaser, should have the quantity of narcotic drug to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce, or in an ounce of tablets or pills, added in red ink to the order form to distinguish it from the original order, the manufacturer or dealer immediately notifying the purchaser to make a corresponding addition on the duplicate order retained by him.

**"DAVID A. GATES,  
Acting Commissioner."**

The issuing of this amendment follows closely the conference had between a committee consisting of Secretary Charles M. Woodruff, Prof. J. H. Beal and S. C. Henry, with officials of the Treasury Department during which it was pointed out to the latter that the law as formerly construed placed a great burden upon the retail druggist and the manufacturer as well.

### OTHER RULINGS ON NARCOTIC LAW

Inquiries are being received by the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the Treasury Department, as to how an order for narcotic drugs covered by the Act of Congress of December 17, 1914, sent by a foreign customer to a broker who never gets physical possession of the drugs, although they are charged to him, and the bills of lading are procured by him, can be filled, the broker not being in a position to part with the general order sent him, and not being permitted to register and make use of official order forms.

In reply to these inquiries, Acting Commissioner David A.

Gates states that "under such circumstances the intents and purposes of the Harrison narcotic law would be observed if the broker files with the manufacturer an affidavit to the effect that the foreign order is a bona fide one, and gives the name and address of the foreign customer with an accurate statement as to the kind and quantity of narcotic drugs to be exported.

"This affidavit must be filed by the manufacturer filling the order with the official order forms already in his possession, and the shipment can then be handled according to customs regulations covering the exportation of such drugs.

"In every instance of this character the manufacturer who furnishes the drugs for exportation must have on file some evidence as to the shipment being a bona fide one and if the affidavit referred to is not forthcoming, refuse to fill the order."

Purchasers of narcotic drugs and preparations, under attachment proceedings, which come under the scope of the Harrison narcotic law of December 17, 1914, are required to make out a Government order form to the insolvent concern and the sheriff or other court officer, in making such sales of narcotics, under attachment proceedings, must make out a complete inventory of all narcotic drugs coming into his possession, by this means, in order that the records of both parties will be kept straight. This information is contained in Treasury Decision No. 2299, just issued under the signature of Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue David A. Gates, who further states that for an officer of the court to dispose of narcotic drugs at a public sale to a person not registered under the Harrison Law is illegal as aiding such purchaser to violate Section 8 of the law. Unused order forms belonging to an insolvent concern are to be turned over to the collector of internal revenue who issued them for cancellation and necessary correction on his record.

### PUBLIC HEARING RELATING TO GUARANTY LEGEND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A hearing on the question of postponement of the effective date of Food Inspection Decision 153, which in substance forbids the use of guaranty legends and serial numbers on labels of foods and drugs in interstate commerce, will be held in the Bureau of Chemistry, 216 13th street, S. W., Washington, D. C., at 2 o'clock p.m., March 10, 1916.

This decision, issued May 5, 1914, as originally promulgated, was to take effect May 1, 1915. Later, the date on which it was to take effect was postponed until May 1, 1916, with the proviso as to products packed and labeled prior to May 1, 1916, in accordance with law and with the regulations in effect prior to May 5, 1914, that the effective date was postponed until November 1, 1916.

Numerous requests recently have been made to the Department for a further postponement. Those requesting this action represent that manufacturers and dealers still have on hand large quantities of labels printed prior to May 5, 1914, and bearing the guaranty legend and serial number. It is represented that this supply of labels in the aggregate cost many thousands of dollars, and that unless they can be used their owners will sustain a severe loss.

On the other hand, many manufacturers, in expectation of the new regulation's going into operation next May, have already eliminated the guaranty legend and serial number from their labels.

All parties interested in the question, whether in favor of the extension or opposed to it, are invited to attend the hearing and present such facts as may be material. Those unable to attend in person may submit their views in writing. Communications should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### PICRIC ACID PLANT BURNS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Four persons were killed, at least a dozen others injured, some seriously, and heavy property damage was caused by an explosion to-night in the Split Rock plant of the Semet-Solvay Company.

The plant, which was developed since the outbreak of the European war, is one of the largest in the country engaged in the manufacture of picric acid, used in explosives and synthetic dyes. It has been heavily guarded day and night.



## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)...lb.	.15	—	.20	Exalgine.....oz.	—	1.40
Baker's A and white.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Fennel Seed.....lb.	.25	1.20
Dutch.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb.	.70	—	.85	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	—	10.50
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.47	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.95	Less.....lb.	.07	—
Caffeine, pure.....lb.	13.00	—	14.00	Codeine.....oz.	9.00	—	9.40	Ground.....lb.	.05	—
Benzoate.....oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Phosphate.....oz.	6.80	—	7.30	Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.06	—
Bromide.....oz.	.75	—	.85	Sulphate.....oz.	7.20	—	7.50	Ground.....lb.	.07	—
Citrate.....lb.	8.50	—	9.00	Cohos Root, black.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde.....lb.	.14	—
Hydrobrom., gr. eff.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Blue.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	—
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....oz.	.70	—	.85	Colchicum Root.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.18	—
Sulphate, eighths.....oz.	.90	—	1.10	Powdered.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—
Valerate.....oz.	1.00	—	1.25	Seed.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Galbanum, strained.....lb.	1.15	—
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb.	.27	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Gamboge, blocky.....lb.	1.00	—
Powdered.....lb.	.32	—	.36	Collodion, U. S. P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—
White, peeled and split.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Flexible.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright.....lb.	1.00	—
Calcium Benzoate.....lb.	—	—	.19	Colocynth, select.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Garlic, on strings.....string	.25	—
Bromide.....lb.	3.50	—	4.00	Pulp.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).....lb.	—	—
Chloride crude.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Colombo Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	1.00	—
Fused.....lb.	.55	—	.75	Coltsfoot Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gold.....lb.	.85	—
Granulated.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Silver.....lb.	.80	—
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.15	—	.20	Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Gelsemin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	5.25
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Conium Leaves.....lb.	.27	—	.32	Gelseminine, C. P., crystals.....lb.	—	5.00
Iodide.....lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	5.00
Lactate.....oz.	.12	—	.16	Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Gelsemium 15 gr. v.....lb.	.16	—
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Para, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—
Permanganate.....oz.	.30	—	.40	Copper, Acetate.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Gentian Root.....lb.	.38	—
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.19	—	.40	Ammoniated.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.42	—
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Carbonate.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.16	—
Sulphite.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.19	—
Sulphocarbonate.....oz.	.20	—	.25	Iodide.....oz.	.46	—	.50	Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.30	—
Calendula Flowers.....lb.	.75	—	.90	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.42	—	.43	Ground.....lb.	.32	—
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.).....lb.	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.34	—
Camphor, refined.....lb.	.46	—	.58	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.30	—	.35	Ginseng.....lb.	7.50	—
1/4 lb. squares.....lb.	.47	—	.60	Barrels.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums.....lb.	—	54
Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.63	Powdered.....lb.	.36	—	.40	in cans.....lb.	.53	—
Japanese.....lb.	.46	—	.58	Copperas.....100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	Less.....lb.	.60	—
Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb.	—	—	—	Coriander.....lb.	.09	—	.12	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	2.80	—
Smyrna.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.22	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol).....lb.	1.20	—
So. American.....lb.	.09	—	.10	Cassia, true, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	—	—	.27	Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.25	—
Canella Bark, powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	5.50	—
Cannabis Indica Herb.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Grains of Paradise.....lb.	1.00	—
Cantharides, Russ., sifted.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Cramp Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—
Powdered.....lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Coumarin.....oz.	.62	—	.68	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.20	—
Chinese.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Cranesbill.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Powdered.....lb.	.27	—
Powdered.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Guaiac, Resin.....lb.	.35	—
Capsicum.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Cream Tartar, powdered.....lb.	.46	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—
Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.46	Creosote, Beechwood.....lb.	10.00	—	11.50	Wood rasped.....lb.	.03	—
Caraway.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Carbonate.....oz.	.90	—	1.05	Guaiacol liquid.....oz.	—	1.00
Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.).....oz.	.35	—	.38	Carbonate.....oz.	1.50	—
Carbon Disulphide.....lb.	.23	—	.30	Cubeb Berries, sifted.....lb.	.62	—	.70	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol).....oz.	1.85	—
Tetrachloride.....lb.	.24	—	.27	Powdered.....lb.	.70	—	.78	Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.	1.45	—
Cardamom, Seed bleached.....lb.	1.40	—	1.60	Cudbear.....lb.	.30	—	.45	Guarana (Paulinia).....lb.	1.65	—
Decomitted.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Culver's Root.....lb.	.22	—	.27	Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—
Powdered.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Cumin Seed.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz.	.20	—
Carminc No. 40.....oz.	.40	—	.45	Damiana Leaves.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	—
Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Sheet.....lb.	1.50	—
Cassia Bark.....lb.	.21	—	.25	Root.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Heliotropin.....oz.	—	.32
Cassia, China.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Cut.....lb.	.42	—	.47	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....oz.	.15	—
Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Dextrine, yellow.....lb.	.07	—	.14	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—
Fistula.....lb.	.16	—	.20	White.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Hemol.....oz.	.80	—
Saigon, thin, select.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Digiparatum, 1/2 oz.....ea.	—	—	1.70	Hemp Seed.....lb.	.09	—
Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.80	Digitalin, eighths.....oz.	—	—	11.00	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	90
Catechu, Medicinal.....lb.	.20	—	.24	15-gr. vials.....ea.	.60	—	.70	German.....lb.	.80	—
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.90	—
Celery Seed.....lb.	.38	—	.42	Dog Grass, pressed, 1/2 oz.....oz.	—	—	—	Seed.....lb.	—	40
Ceresin, white.....lb.	.25	—	.30	1/2 oz.....lb.	—	—	—	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.22	—
Yellow.....lb.	.18	—	.20	1/2 oz.....lb.	—	—	—	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	.85	—
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.70	—	.80	1/2 oz.....lb.	—	—	—	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	.92	—
Chalk, Precipitated, English.....lb.	.11	—	.14	1/2 oz.....lb.	—	—	—	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	—	.35
Prepared, Eng. Thomas.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Dover's Powder.....lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.36	—
Pink.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Dragon's Blood powd.....lb.	.40	—	.70	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.22	—
White, bbls.....lb.	.004	—	.04	Extra.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	—
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Powdered.....lb.	1.60	—	1.90	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.40	—
Roman or Belgian.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Duotol.....oz.	—	—	1.50	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	—
Chicle.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Hops, select (1915).....lb.	.36	—
Chinoline.....oz.	.11	—	.12	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Pressed, 1/2 and 1/4 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.39	—
Chinoline, pure.....oz.	.45	—	.45	Elaterium.....oz.	.70	—	.75	Horehound Leaves.....lb.	.30	—
Chiretta.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Elderberries.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.....oz.	28.00	—
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	2.20	—	2.30	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Hydrochloride.....oz.	28.00	—
Chloroform.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	—
Chrysarobin.....oz.	.40	—	.50	Elecampare Root.....lb.	.22	—	.30	Hydrochinon.....lb.	7.25	—
Chrysothol.....lb.	.32	—	.36	Ground.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me.....lb.	.25	—
Red.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Elm Bark, sel. it.....lb.	.28	—	.33	Sol. Technical.....lb.	—	—
Yellow, Calisaya.....lb.	.42	—	.47	Ground, pure.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Hyosine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....gr.	.20	—
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz.	1.09	—	1.18	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	3.75
Salicylate.....oz.	1.04	—	1.13	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.).....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Crystal, white.....gr.	.30	—
Sulphate.....oz.	.85	—	.90	Ergot, Russia.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.16	—
Cinchonine, Sulphate.....oz.	.22	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.14	—
Salicylate.....oz.	.44	—	.48	Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.80	—	1.10	Ichthalbin.....oz.	—	.90
Civet.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00	U. S. P.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Tab., 5 gr.....100s	—	1.05
Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb.	.26	—	.28	U. S. P., 1880.....lb.	.29	—	.36	Ichthyol.....lb.	4.75	—
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.33	—	.38	Washed.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	3.65	—
Penang.....lb.	.42	—	.46	Valerianic.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Madras.....lb.	1.60	—
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	.43	—	.48	Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	—	—	3.50	Insect Powder.....lb.	.30	—
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	4.75	—	5.00	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n.....lb.	.65	—
Hydrochlor. crys., oz.....oz.	4.45	—	4.55	Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Iodine Bromide.....oz.	—	45
1/2 oz. vials.....oz.	4.60	—	4.70	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.).....oz.	.40	—	.45	Reubimised.....lb.	4.75	—
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.).....oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Euphorbium.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	5.00	—
Coca Leaves, Huanuco.....lb.	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	—	Deodorized.....oz.	.60	—
Truxillo.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Euquinine.....oz.	—	—	—			

## GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY ELECTS WM. H. NICHOLS, JR., NEW PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the General Chemical Company the following directors were elected: George Blumenthal, Everett B. Bragg, Henry W. Chappell, John M. Goetchius, William M. Johnson, Wm. J. Matheson, James L. Morgan, Lancaster Morgan, William A. Nash, Wm. H. Nichols, W. H. Nichols, Jr., C. W. Nichols, Edward H. Rising, Chas. Robinson Smith, Sanford H. Steele, Henry Wigglesworth and Nelson A. Howard of San Francisco, who was chosen director in place of George F. Willet, resigned.

At the organization meeting of the directors of the General Chemical Company held at the New York office February 18, 1916, the following officers were elected: Chairman of the board, Wm. H. Nichols; general counsel, Sanford H. Steele; president, W. H. Nichols, Jr.; vice-president, James L. Morgan; vice-president, Charles Robinson Smith; vice-president, Everett B. Bragg; vice-president, John M. Goetchius; vice-president, Nelson A. Howard; secretary, James L. Morgan and treasurer, Lancaster Morgan. Clinton S. Lutkins was appointed assistant to the president and assistant treasurer and Thomas F. Burgess, assistant secretary.

The appointment of Messrs. Steele & Otis as the counsel for the company was continued.

In reference to the retirement of Mr. Sanford H. Steele from the office of president, the company made the following announcement:

"We announce with much regret the retirement of our president, Mr. Sanford H. Steele, who has found it necessary to ask to be relieved of his routine work of the position of president. A new office has been created, known as general counsel, to which Mr. Steele has been elected."

## NEW RULING ON REGAUGING ALCOHOL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—In view of the congestion arising at the various seaboard ports, and particularly at New York, due to the fact that large quantities of alcohol are being exported to European and South American countries, the Treasury Department has authorized the officers of the customs to regauge a few packages out of each carload lot, instead of following the practice previously in vogue of regauging all packages, where alcohol is shipped from the bonded warehouses to the port of export in cars sealed with customs seals.

It is stated that alcohol has been moving in such large quantities that it has been absolutely impossible to make this regauging under the old practice without necessitating a considerable delay in the loading thereof on ships for export. It was pointed out to the Treasury Department by dealers in alcohol that a very large trade is expected in this commodity. Even after the war is over the exportation of alcohol will still continue greatly in excess of the quantities exported before the outbreak of hostilities. South American countries are now, and will continue to be, largely dependent on the United States for alcohol in view of the fact that the German supply is cut off. Regauging is required because of the fact that the internal revenue tax is not demanded on exported alcohol.

## FRANK M. HALSTEAD MENTIONED FOR NEW TARIFF BOARD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Frank M. Halstead, chief of the customs division of the Treasury Department, is being spoken of for membership on the proposed tariff commission. He has been recommended for this assignment on the ground that he is a recognized expert on the tariff question. Mr. Halstead has always been very liberal in his views and a large number of importers who have had occasion to confer with him are agreed that this selection would be a wise one. No date has yet been set by the House Ways and Means Committee for the holding of a Democratic caucus at which to discuss the tariff commission plan, but it will no doubt take place about the middle of March. All recommendations concerning the possible personnel of the commission will be carefully considered as it is felt that the problems confronting a readjustment of the tariff schedules necessitate the selection of capable men.

## MINNESOTA PHARMACISTS MEET

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 21.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association closed at the West hotel here February 10 after an excellent session. Secretary E. L. Newcomb, on the faculty of the University of Minnesota, reported that there were 639 attending the convention, including the visitors. A total of 178 new members were elected, making the total membership from the druggists of the entire state 805, with dues paid up to date.

The new president is John F. Danek, whose pharmacy is at Plymouth and Washington avenues, Minneapolis. He succeeds Richard J. Messing of St. Paul. Charles McGregor of Detroit was elected vice-president, and Secretary E. L. Newcomb of Minneapolis, and Treasurer L. J. Aberwald, whose store is at Iglehart and Rice streets, St. Paul, were re-elected.

The executive board includes Max Menzel of Pipestone, R. J. Messing of St. Paul and A. J. Kline of Minneapolis.

The next convention will be held in St. Paul.

## GERMAN GOODS RELEASED FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The British Embassy in Washington has informed the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department that the British Foreign Office has issued permits guaranteeing the unmolested shipment to the United States of goods of German origin. Among the permits just issued are the following:

Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., represented by R. F. Rose, Washington, D. C., of 120 casks of formiate of soda to the value of 14,978 marks, and 68,000 pounds formiate of soda approximately to the value of 7,700 marks.

H. J. Baker & Co., New York, of 400 tons of chloride of magnesium and 350 tons of epsom salts, to the value of 37,500 marks.

C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., of thermometers and hydrometers to the value of 1438.05 marks.

## DENVER DRUG STORES CHANGE HANDS

DENVER, COLO., Feb. 19.—Changes in ownership in Denver drug stores have been numerous during the past three months.

Trunk Bros., one of Denver's oldest drug stores, located at 16th and Tremont streets, has been purchased by Strickland & Healy and is now known as the Strickland Drug Company. B. W. Strickland is the former manager of the Scholtz Drug Company, Capitol branch, while M. C. Healy, the silent partner, conducts a drug store opposite the City Hall. The store is being entirely overhauled and remodeled and when completed will be one of the finest in the West.

Peter A. D'Amico, formerly of Scholtz Drug Company, loop branch, has purchased the store of F. A. Mahannah, 28th and High streets. It is now known as Crescent Drug Company.

Roy L. Newbern, recently associated with the Pueblo Drug Company, Pueblo, Colo., has purchased the Madison Pharmacy, 12th and Madison streets.

David L. Poe, formerly of Colorado City, has purchased the Standard Drug Company, Colfax avenue and Colorado Boulevard.

George G. Field has bought the interest formerly held by George Meyers in the Ellsworth Drug Company, and is now the sole proprietor.

Charles Lefkowitz and Ernest G. Bryant have purchased the Ninth Avenue Pharmacy.

The location left vacant some time ago by the failure of Harry Frank, 18th and Clarkson streets, has been opened up again by J. Fred Doyle, who had previously been manager of the Lowell Drug Company. Roy A. White succeeded Doyle in the Lowell Drug Company as manager.

L. T. Boutwell has succeeded Ed Leisenring as proprietor of the Platte Street Pharmacy.

Henry Hayntin purchased the store formerly owned by Mrs. Levinson, 3223 W. Colfax avenue.

The Cheltenham Pharmacy, 3347 W. Colfax street, is now the property of L. A. Zeitlin.

Charles Paul has opened a new store at 15th and Welton streets and calls it the Orpheum Pharmacy.

Since Prohibition went into effect in Colorado, 114 Denver druggists out of 268 in Denver have taken out the new licenses for the prescriptions that may be written by physicians.

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ipecac Root, Carthagen.....lb.	3.65	— 3.90	Powderous.....lb.	.80	— .85	Cumin.....lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Powdered.....lb.	3.90	— 4.10	Hydrophosphate.....oz.	.30	— .32	Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45
Rio.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00	Hypophosphate, pure.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.40	— .45	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.40	— .57	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Irisin (Eclletic Powder).....oz.	— .60		Ribbon.....oz.	— .75		Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.14	— .16	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	— .08	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Benzoate.....oz.	.18	— .22	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.05 1/2	— .09	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Bromide.....oz.	.30	— .35	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.18	— .20	Turkish.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Chloride crst., U. S.....lb.	.20	— .30	Dried.....lb.	.14	— .18	Ginger.....oz.	.45	— .50
Citrate, U. S. P.....lb.	.93	— .98	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	1.90	— 2.10	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.83	— .93	Blue, small.....lb.	.18	— .22	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	2.25	— 2.35
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.....lb.	—		Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	— .22	Gold Medal Tilly, large.....gross	—	
(12 p. c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	2.85	— 4.00	Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .26	Regular.....gross	—	
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.75	— 4.50	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.18	— .23	Capsules.....gross	—27.00	
Hypophosphate.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Carbonate, crys., med.....oz.	.08	— .10	Sylvestre's.....doz.	3.00	
Iodide.....oz.	.35	— .40	Chloride, crys.....lb.	.30	— .40	Henlock.....lb.	.80	— .90
Syrup.....lb.	.36	— .42	Hypophosphate.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Juniper Berries.....lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Nitrate Sol, U. S. P.....lb.	.27	— .30	Lactate.....oz.	.22	— .25	Wood.....lb.	.75	— 1.25
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.15	— .17	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.24	— .30	Lard.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.73	— .85	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.35	— 1.55	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	4.50	— 5.25
U. S. P. Scales.....lb.	.83	— .90	Small.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Flowers.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	— .40	Marjoram Leaves, Ger.....lb.	.50	— .54	Garden, French.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.30	— .40	Mastic.....lb.	.70	— .80	Spice.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.80	— .93	Matico leaves.....lb.	.45	— .50	Lemon.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Quevenne's (by hydrn).....lb.	.58	— .90	Menthol, crys.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75	Lemongrass.....lb.	3.35	— 3.45
Salicylate.....oz.	.15	— .20	Mercury.....lb.	4.40	— 4.65	Limes, expressed.....lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	— .35	Ammon. (pure precip.).....lb.	4.00	— 4.00	Distilled.....lb.	.78	— .88
Solution.....lb.	.09	— .15	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	3.22	— 4.00	Raw.....gal.	.76	— .86
Subsulphate.....lb.	.20	— .27	Powdered.....lb.	3.17	— 3.95	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Solution (Monse's).....lb.	.12	— .15	Bisulphate.....lb.	3.18	— 4.00	Expressed.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40	Chloride, mild (Cal).....lb.	3.60	— 4.50	Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	— .12	Iodide, green, Prod.....lb.	4.80	— 5.20	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	13.00	— 15.00
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	5.00	— 5.50	Essential.....oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	— .90	Oxide, Red, (red pre.).....lb.	3.90	— 4.85	Mirbane.....lb.	.45	— .50
and Potass. Scales.....lb.	.80	— .90	Yellow.....oz.	.27	— .32	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.90	— 1.20
Tersulph. Sol, U. S. P.....lb.	.20	— .20	Salicylate.....oz.	.40	— .45	Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Valerate.....oz.	.25	— .30	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	3.40	— 3.55	Petals, extra.....oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	8.00	— 9.00	Mercury with Chalk (by suc- cussion).....lb.	1.86	— 2.22	Nutmeg.....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.30	— .35	Mesotan (25 oz. 42).....oz.	—	— .47	Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal. and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	— .26	Millet Seed.....lb.	.07	— .13	3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .32	German.....lb.	—	—	Malaga.....gal.	1.40	— 1.60
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.10	— .12	Morphine, Acet., 1/2 oz. v.....lb.	7.60	— 7.70	Orange, bitter.....lb.	3.20	— 3.50
Kamala.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Alkaloid, pure, 1/2 oz. v.....lb.	7.60	— 7.70	Sweet.....lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Powdered.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Hydrobromide, 1/2 oz. v.....lb.	6.10	— 6.50	Origanum.....lb.	.35	— .50
Purified.....lb.	—	—	Hydrochloride, 1/2 oz. v.....lb.	6.10	— 6.50	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.18	— .20
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	— .09	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	— 6.25	Kernel.....lb.	.18	— .20
Kava Kava.....lb.	.26	— .30	1/2 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	— 6.50	Paraffin.....gal.	.40	— .50
Kino.....lb.	.55	— .60	Valerate, 1/2 oz. v.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Light.....gal.	—	
Powdered.....lb.	.65	— .70	Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75	Russian.....gal.	—	
Kola Nut, small and large.....lb.	.20	— .25	Musk Root.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Patchouli.....oz.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .33	Powdered.....lb.	2.20	— 2.60	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.55	— .65
Kousso, powdered.....lb.	.65	— .75	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.20	— .24	Peanut.....gal.	.90	— 1.10
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.50	— 7.50	Ground.....lb.	.24	— .28	Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.47	— .55	White.....lb.	.22	— .25	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.).....lb.	—	— 3.90
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	—	—	Ground.....lb.	.35	— .40	Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.28	— .40	Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.85	— 3.05
"Leibreich".....lb.	—	—	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.14	— .19	Western.....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.....lb.	.19	— .21	Pimenta.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Sulphate.....lb.	—	—	Pine Needles.....lb.	.30	— .35
Anhydrous.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80	Novaspirin.....oz.	—	— 1.00	Poppo, true.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
(See also Adepta Lanæe).....lb.	—	—	25-oz. lots.....oz.	—	— .90	Rape Seed.....gal.	9.50	— 15.00
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.36	— .43	Tablets, 100s.....lb.	—	— 1.25	Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered.....lb.	.44	— .49	Nutgalls.....lb.	.36	— .60	Artificial.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.32	— .38	Powdered.....lb.	.42	— .60	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	.75	— .90
Extra.....lb.	.36	— .40	Nutmeg.....lb.	.35	— .38	Rosin.....gal.	.35	— .50
Hand picked.....lb.	.40	— .45	Extra large.....80 to lb.	.40	— .42	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .70
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.23	— .35	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	— .14	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.78	— .95
Chloride.....lb.	.65	— .75	Powdered.....lb.	.22	— .26	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	— .36	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	11.00	— 12.00	Sassafras.....lb.	.85	— .95
Nitrate.....lb.	.23	— .40	Without Acid.....lb.	12.00	— 13.00	Savin.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	— .15	Almonds, sweet.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Spearment, pure.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	— .20	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.60	— .70	Sperm, winter blchd.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Ground.....lb.	.20	— .25	Rectified.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60	Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.40	— .45	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Tansy.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mass.....lb.	.39	— .44	Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less.....gal.	1.25	— 1.35	Tar, U. S. P.....gal.	.40	— .50
Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .56	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.35	— .75
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.56	— .62	Bergamot.....lb.	3.90	— 4.00	Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Powdered.....lb.	.54	— .60	Cade.....lb.	.40	— .45	White.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.22	— .27	Camput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75
Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .28	Camphor.....lb.	.20	— .26	Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.15	— .18	Caraway.....lb.	2.75	— 3.35	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Assort., 1 1/2 and 3/4 lb.....lb.	.18	— .25	Cassia.....lb.	1.40	— 1.75	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	—	— .22	Castor, American.....lb.	.26 1/2	— .32	Synthetic.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bitartrate.....lb.	—	— .22	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.65	— .75	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Bromide.....lb.	6.75	— 7.50	Wood.....lb.	.26	— .32	W'mwood, Amer., good.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Celery.....oz.	.85	— .95	Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2 mer- cury.....lb.	2.23	— 2.65
Citrate.....lb.	1.70	— 1.85	Chaunmoogra.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	1.93	— 2.25
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	— .40	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.10	— 1.20	Opian (Natural).....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Salicylate.....lb.	4.00	— 5.90	Citronella.....lb.	.60	— 1.25	Granulated.....lb.	14.00	— 14.50
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Cloves.....lb.	1.58	— 1.68	U. S. P., Powdered.....lb.	14.00	— 14.50
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Cocanut, Cochín.....lb.	.20	— .25	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Seed, clean.....lb.	.33	— .36	Ceylon.....lb.	.20	— .30	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.10	— .15
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .45	Cod Liver, Newland.....gal.	3.00	— 3.50	Orphol.....oz.	—	— .75
Lavage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.90	— 1.00	Norwegian.....ea.	3.50	— 4.00	Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.26	— .30
Seed.....lb.	.60	— .70	1/2 bbls.....ea.	55.00	— 60.00	Select Finger.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Verona.....lb.	.20	— .25
Lycopodium.....lb.	1.95	— 2.15	Coriander.....oz.	1.25	— 1.40	Paraffin.....lb.	.10	— .12
Mace, whole.....lb.	.75	— .85	Cottonseed, yel. & wh.....gal.	.80	— 1.00	Paraform.....oz.	.10	— .14
Powdered.....lb.	.85	— .90	Croton.....lb.	1.20	— 1.50			
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	—	— .30	Cubeb.....lb.	3.40	— 3.50			
Calcined.....lb.	.50	— .62						
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	— .24						
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	— .25						
Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25						



## Business Changes and Trade Notes

**St. Louis, Mo.**—A four-story building will be erected on the northwest corner at Twenty-second and Wash streets, St. Louis, for the T. M. Sayman Soap and Toilet Supply Company, which has an eight-story building on the north side of Franklin avenue between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The first floor and basement of the new building will be used by the soap company, and the upper floors will be modern apartments, to be rented to the company's employees. A portion of the grounds will be laid out as a children's playground. A roadway will be built around the playground, and Dr. Sayman, a horse fancier, will exercise his animals there. The improvements will cost about \$50,000. The Sayman factory on Franklin avenue has facilities for roller skating, basket ball, billiards and other amusements and pastimes. On the roof are a sunken garden, a shooting gallery and a bowling alley.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Fred Baebenroth, Jr., a young pharmacist of Milwaukee, formerly located at Grand avenue and Twelfth street, has sold his pharmacy at Galena and Thirty-fifth streets to A. H. Woltersdorf, former owner of the store, and has opened an attractive new pharmacy at Twenty-seventh and Wells streets, one of the most desirable locations on the Milwaukee west side. Mr. Woltersdorf has also purchased "The Park," a well-known pharmacy near Washington park, and will conduct both stores. A. E. Peters, former owner of "The Park," has opened a new pharmacy at Forty-eighth and Pabst, Milwaukee.

**Chicago**—The Velvet Club, the southside druggists buying association, held its regular quarterly meeting Monday evening, February 7, at the Grand Hotel, Fifty-first street and Grand Boulevard. President G. W. McDonald presided and Charles Knight, president of the Chicago Drug Club, acted as toastmaster. G. W. Goss made the principal speech of the evening and F. P. Kennedy, the retiring secretary, was presented with a set of golf sticks in recognition of his faithful attention to business during his term of office.

**Chicago**—The entire stock and fixtures belonging to Truax, Greene & Company were disposed of at the bankruptcy sale held on February 14, 15 and 16. There was a large number of buyers, most of the leading houses being represented at the sale. The Frank S. Betz Company, of Hammond, Indiana, was one of the principal bidders for the heavy stock and hospital supplies, and paid \$1,700 for the "good will," which includes formulas, patent rights, etc.

**Chicago**—A. F. Burhop, who has conducted a drug store for eight years at Lincoln avenue and School street, has become the general manager of the department store of G. Linning & Co., 3239-45 Lincoln avenue. G. Linning retired February 1 and is succeeded by Mr. Burhop, who has been in charge of the drug and toilet articles section of the Linning store since April, 1914.

**Lexington, Ky.**—The Distillers Distributing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to conduct a wholesale and retail business in drugs, druggists sundries, wines and liquors. The incorporators and their holdings are: E. D. Cox, 25 shares; Willie Wills, 28 shares; James Wills, 3 shares. The incorporators are all residents of Lexington.

**Paducah, Ky.**—The P. G. Powell Company has incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 for the purpose of buying and selling medicines, drugs, etc. The incorporators and their holdings are: P. G. Powell, 15 shares; P. P. Rodes, 15 shares; R. L. Patton, 5 shares; Y. Alexander, 15 shares.

**Frankfort, Ky.**—Representative Hutchcraft and Senator Brock have introduced bills in the Legislature for the purpose of regulating the sale of wood alcohol and wood naphtha. Wood alcohol in the past has been used by unscrupulous persons in beverages and various other compounds.

**Henderson, Ky.**—A deal has just been closed whereby Letcher Robertson, of Zion, Ky., becomes owner of the Thompson Pharmacy of Henderson. The change becomes effective on March 1. Mr. Robertson at present is in business at Zion.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Dr. R. B. Creech, formerly of Harlan, Ky., who for five years has been with the Newman Drug

Company, of this city, has purchased the Cawood Drug Store, of Harlan, Ky., and has taken over the active management.

**Cynthiana, Ky.**—Dr. Howard Jett has sold his drug business on Main street to Cincinnati business men represented by J. O. Arnold. Possession was given immediately. The store is under the management of J. A. Oelrich.

**Shelby City, Ky.**—Dr. Hammond, of Lincoln County, has purchased a store at Shelby City and has opened a new drug store. He has moved into the city so as to be able to give his entire time and attention to the business.

**Chicago**—The store and fixtures of Thomas E. Card, 3455 Cottage Grove avenue, were sold at auction February 9. Mr. Card, who has been in the retail drug business here for nearly twenty years, is now retiring.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The Southern Chemical Company, recently incorporated in Louisville by Brainard Lemon and others, is equipping a plant at 832 South Fifteenth street.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The Kampfmüller Mfg. Co. has changed its name to the Kampfmüller Rheumatic Remedy Co. H. A. Kampfmüller is president of the company.

**Racine, Wis.**—Morris Hall has opened a new drug store at 1431 Quincy avenue. Mr. Hall was connected with the Pokorney pharmacy in Racine for two years.

**Madison, Wis.**—Edward Williams, secretary of the Wisconsin state board of pharmacy, has opened a modern new pharmacy in the Gay building in Madison.

**Delavan, Wis.**—W. E. Wilkinson has opened a handsome new pharmacy in the Downs building. New fixtures and a new soda fountain have been installed.

**Lexington, Ky.**—The Jones Drug Company is preparing for the erection of a new three-story brick building which will be occupied by the drug company.

**Bowling Green, Ky.**—L. P. Noeli, of the drug house of N. P. Noeli & Co., has purchased the interests of Dr. M. M. Moss in the company.

**Wickliffe, Ky.**—The bankrupt stock of R. R. Rasco has been purchased by the Schuh Drug Company. The price paid was \$1,050.

**Provo, Utah**—William and Alex Thornton of American Fork, Utah, have bought the Moore Independent Drug company's business.

**Bowling Green, Ky.**—Fred Keune, Sr., has purchased the drug business and store of George Scherer and will continue the business.

**Winchester, Ky.**—Vermillion & James are installing a handsome new soda fountain in their drug store on Main street.

**Manitowoc, Wis.**—Cornelius Zechel has sold the North End Drug Company of that city to Reinhold Zechel, a brother.

**Merrill, Wis.**—A. T. McGeorge, formerly at Hesperia, Mich., has opened a new drug store.

### WESTERN DRUG MERGER RUMORED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21—Chicago interests are said to have been feeling out St. Louis druggists on a proposition to merge a number of retail drug stores in large cities and towns of the Middle West. The plan is said to be to appraise a druggist's stock, add a percentage of the invoice value as a sort of bonus, and on the total give the druggist 75 per cent in cash and 25 per cent in stock of the proposed corporation. A portion of the stock, it is said, would be sold to the public, the preferred to be cumulative on a seven per cent basis.

### CHEMICAL EXPORTS REACHED \$8,900,000 IN DECEMBER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Exports of chemicals, drugs, and similar commodities during 1915, show an enormous increase over those of the previous year, according to the latest statement sent abroad \$8,900,000 worth as against \$2,800,000 in December for 1914. During the year 1915 the total amount reached the enormous sum of \$80,400,000, as against \$29,000,000 in 1914.



### Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Paraldehyde	lb.	2.70	—	3.00	Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	—	.40	Ether, comp.	lb.	—	1.75
Parais Bra a Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	—	2.15	—	Nitre, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	—
Paris Green	lb.	.25	—	.40	Rubidium Bromide	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Spirit, Turpentine	gal.	.65	—
Parley Seed	lb.	.25	—	.35	Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	.25	—	2.50	Squawvine Root	lb.	.18	—
Parsley Root	lb.	.40	—	.45	Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.36	—	.40	Squill Root, white	lb.	.13	—
Pellitory Root	lb.	.40	—	.45	Saccharin	lb.	14.50	—	15.00	Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	—
Pennyroyal Herb	lb.	.20	—	.25	Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.45	—	1.60	Powdered	lb.	.23	—
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb.	.23	—	.25	Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.70	—	12.25	Stone Root	lb.	.25	—
White	lb.	.25	—	.28	Sage Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.63	Storax, liquid	lb.	1.15	1.25
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Domestic	lb.	.55	—	.70	Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.32	—
Leaves, pressed, oza.	lb.	.25	—	.30	St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	.38	—
Petalatum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.15	—	.18	Salicin	lb.	5.75	—	6.50	Pressed, oza.	lb.	.40	—
Phenacetin, Bayer	oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Salol	lb.	10.50	—	10.80	Seed	lb.	.20	—
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.65	—	1.75	Sandalwood	lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	.25	—
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Sandarcac Gum, clean	lb.	.25	—	.30	Stramonium Acetate	lb.	.25	—
Pilocarpine, Alk. pure	gr.	.12	—	.15	Santonin	oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Iodide	oz.	.30	—
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	.06	—	.08	Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Lactate	oz.	.09	—
Hydrochloride	gr.	.06	—	.08	Mexican, cut	lb.	.25	—	.30	Nitrate, dry	lb.	.50	—
Nitrate	gr.	.06	—	.08	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Granular, C. P.	lb.	.75	—
Pink Root, true	lb.	.65	—	.70	Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	—	.20	Salicylate	lb.	2.75	2.90
Piperidine	oz.	—	1.00	—	Bark	lb.	.22	—	.26	Salicylate	lb.	3.00	3.25
Piperin	oz.	.55	—	.65	Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	—	.20	Green	lb.	—	—
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.14	—	.18	Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	—	.28	Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Plaster, calcined	bbbl.	1.50	—	2.25	Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	—	—	—	—	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.	lb.	1.60	1.70
True, dentist's sifted	bbbl.	2.25	—	2.50	15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00	—	3.30	Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.20	1.45
Plurisy Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	—	1.00	Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.20	1.45
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Senna Leaf, mixed	lb.	.65	—	.70	Sulphur, 1-8ths v.	lb.	1.15	1.35
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	—	.22	Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.60	—	.66	Sugar of Milk, pow'd.	lb.	.20	—
Root	lb.	.16	—	.20	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	1 lb. cartons	lb.	.22	—
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.25	Tinnevely, select	lb.	.36	—	.42	Sulfolon, Bayer	oz.	—	1.35
Poppo Head	lb.	.80	—	.90	Serpentina (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	—	.55	L & F	oz.	—	—
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.35	—	.40	Silver, Chloride	oz.	.62	—	.66	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	11.00	—
White	lb.	.37	—	.42	Cyanide	oz.	1.00	—	1.04	Sulphonmethyleth, U. S. P.	lb.	14.00	—
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	—	1.00	1.60	Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.47	—	.50	Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.35	—
White, sticks	lb.	1.00	—	1.60	Fused Cones	oz.	.50	—	.53	Flowers	lb.	.04	—
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.00	—	1.35	Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.49	—	.50	La, precipitated	lb.	.16	—
Benzoate	oz.	.25	—	.30	Oxide	oz.	1.00	—	1.05	Roll	lb.	.03	—
Bichromate	lb.	.70	—	.80	Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	—	.34	Washed	lb.	.09	—
Bichromate	lb.	.70	—	.80	Skuak, Canada	lb.	.20	—	.30	Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	—
Bichromate	lb.	.70	—	.80	Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.20	—	.30	Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	—
Bichromate	lb.	.70	—	.80	Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	—	.17	Purified	lb.	.14	—
Bichromate	lb.	.70	—	.80	Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	—	.17	Tamarinds	kegs	1.25	3.50
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	1.75	—	1.80	White, Conti's	lb.	.18	—	.20	Tar Barbadoes	gal.	.60	—
C. P.	lb.	—	1.00	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	No. Carolina, pt. cans.	gal.	—	—
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar)	lb.	—	46	50	Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.14	—	.16	Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	—
pure and pow'd	lb.	—	46	50	Cut	lb.	.18	—	.24	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.	lb.	.60	—
Bromide	lb.	5.50	—	6.00	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Thymol	lb.	13.50	—
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	.90	—	1.10	Soda Ash	lb.	.05	—	.10	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—
C. P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.80	Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	—	.30	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.	lb.	2.50	—
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.20	—	1.40	Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	—	.30	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.40	—
Chlorate	lb.	.70	—	.80	Arsenate	lb.	.20	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	1.90	—
Powdered	lb.	.72	—	.82	Benzoate, pure	lb.	.20	—	.60	Trional	oz.	—	1.50
Purified and gran.	lb.	.85	—	1.00	Benzoate from True Benzoic	lb.	.20	—	.60	25-oz.	oz.	—	1.40
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.55	—	.65	Acid	lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.33	—
Citrate	lb.	1.30	—	1.60	Bicarbonate	lb.	.0275	—	.04	Venice	lb.	.90	1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.25	—	.27	C. P., powdered	lb.	.10	—	.14	Artificial	lb.	.16	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Bichromate	lb.	.43	—	.65	Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	—
Iodide	lb.	4.25	—	4.75	Bitartrate	lb.	.90	—	1.20	Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	—
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	—	.24	Bromide	lb.	.325	—	4.00	Powdered	lb.	.95	—
Nitrate	lb.	.45	—	.55	Caedylate	oz.	2.20	—	2.30	German	lb.	.50	—
Powdered	lb.	.375	—	.48	Carbon, (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.	lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Powdered	lb.	.55	—
C. P.	lb.	.50	—	.55	C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.12	—	.18	Vanillin	oz.	.70	—
Permanganate	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Dried, purified	lb.	.16	—	.18	Veronal	oz.	—	—
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.10	—	2.25	Granulated	lb.	.0275	—	.04	Tablets, 10's	tube	—	—
Prussiate, red	lb.	7.75	—	8.00	Chlorate	lb.	.75	—	.95	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	—
Yellow	lb.	2.10	—	2.35	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.18	—	.20	Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	—
Salicylate	oz.	.25	—	.28	Chromate	lb.	.25	—	.29	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	—
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.55	—	.65	Citrate	lb.	.75	—	.85	Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	—
C. P.	lb.	.75	—	.90	Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.	oz.	.15	—	.20	Wax Bay	lb.	.28	—
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Hypophosphite	lb.	.90	—	1.10	Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	—
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	.85	—	.95	Hypophosphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	—	.06	White	lb.	.50	—
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.35	—	.40	Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.0275	—	.03	Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.52	—
Powdered, extra	lb.	.35	—	.40	Granular	lb.	.0275	—	.03	Japan	lb.	.18	—
Berries	lb.	.20	—	.25	Iodide (oz. 37-42)	lb.	.475	—	5.25	White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.24	—
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	—	5.00	Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	—	.18	Powdered	lb.	.32	—
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	—	.25	Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.08	—	.12	White Pine Bark	lb.	.36	—
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	—	.15	Pure, granulated	lb.	.09	—	.13	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	—
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.25	Recrystallized	lb.	.13	—	.16	Ground	lb.	.18	—
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	—	.65	Phosphomolybdate	lb.	.45	—	.50	Willow Bark, black	lb.	.18	—
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Salicylate	lb.	4.50	—	4.75	White	lb.	.25	—
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.50	—	1.60	From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Powdered	lb.	.32	—
Sulph.	oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	—	.20	White Pine Bark	lb.	.36	—
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.47	—	1.50	Liquid	lb.	.04	—	.08	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	—
Acetate	oz.	1.42	—	1.45	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	—	.05	Ground	lb.	.18	—
Bimuriate	oz.	.85	—	1.25	Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	—	.10	Willow Bark, black	lb.	.18	—
Bisulphate	oz.	1.22	—	1.50	Dry	lb.	.08	—	.12	White	lb.	.25	—
Chlorate	oz.	.85	—	1.25	Sulphocarb (S'phophen)	lb.	1.22	—	2.00	Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	—
Hydrobromide	oz.	.85	—	1.25	And Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.33	—	.38	Barrels	gal.	.35	—
Hydrochloride	oz.	.85	—	1.25	Sparte Sulph.	oz.	1.20	—	1.30	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	—
Lactate	oz.	.85	—	1.25	15 grs.	each	.15	—	.17	Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	1.25
Salicylate	oz.	.85	—	1.25	Specimen, 1 lb.	lb.	.36	—	.38	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins.	oz.	.80	—	1.20	Spermacei, cakes	lb.	.36	—	.38	Bromide	lb.	.40	—
5-oz. tins	oz.	.85	—	1.25	Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	—	.35	Chloride, fused	lb.	.32	—
1-oz. vials	oz.	.95	—	1.35	Spiral	oz.	—	—	—	Granulated	lb.	.30	—
Tannate	oz.	.75	—	.80	Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Medicinal	lb.	—	—
Valerate	oz.	1.46	—	1.46	Extra	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Iodide	oz.	.37	—
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	—	.14	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.54	—	.60	Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	1.00
German	lb.	.10	—	.12	Spirit Ammonia, Aromatic	lb.	.50	—	.55	Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	—
Red Saunders	lb.	.07	—	.09	—	—	—	—	—	Lactophosphate	oz.	.45	—
Rsin, common	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gran. free from A.	lb.	.45	—
Good, strained, per 200 lbs.	lb.	.11	—	.16	—	—	—	—	—	Oxide, American, U. S. P.	lb.	.22	—
Resorcin, pure white	lb.	1.50	—	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	Eng. Habbuck's	lb.	.50	—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	—	.45	—	—	—	—	—	Permanganate	oz.	.45	—
Clippings	lb.	.35	—	.40	—	—	—	—	—	Phosphide	oz.	.25	—
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	—	—	—	—	—	Salicylate	oz.	.25	—
Rhubarb Powder, extra	lb.	.75	—	.85	—	—	—	—	—	Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	—

# Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Feb. 16, to Feb. 21, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

<p><b>ACID</b>— 27 csk. tar, West Disinfecting Co., Glasgow. 2 bbls. boracic, McKesson &amp; Robbins, Trinidad. 100 csk. cresylic, White Tar Co., Hull. 50 drs. cresylic, Bayway Chemical Co., Hull. 44 drs. cresylic, Gallagher &amp; Asche, Hull. 1 dr. cresylic, American Disinfectant Co., Hull. 1 dr. cresylic, Hillyard Mfg. Co., Hull. 10 csk. cresylic, W. E. Jordan &amp; Co., Hull. 100 csk. cresylic, W. S. Jordan &amp; Co., Hull. 90 csk. cresylic, Hull. <b>ALCOHOL</b>— 19 drs., Lanman &amp; Kemp, Havana. <b>AMMONIA</b>— 70 csk. carbonate, A. Klipstein &amp; Co., Liverpool. 4 cs. furide, Dulussen &amp; Pfalz, Rotterdam. 8 csk. carbonate, J. L. &amp; D. S. Riker, Liverpool. <b>ANNATTO</b>— 105 bgs., J. E. Kerr &amp; Co., Port Antonio. <b>ANNOTTA</b>— 25 bgs., Macy &amp; Dunham, Kingston. 10 bgs., A. S. Lascelles &amp; Co., Kingston. 155 bgs., West India Trading Co., Kingston. 276 bgs., Gillespie Bros. &amp; Co., Kingston. <b>ANILINE</b>— 39 bgs. lack, American Heyl Co., Bristol. <b>ANTIMONY</b>— 13 bbls. oxide, C. V. Leavitt &amp; Co., Barcelona. <b>ARGOLS</b>— 44 cs., Chas. Pfizer &amp; Co., Marseilles. 75 cs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles. <b>BALSAM</b>— 3 cs. copaiba, All American Mercantile Co., Puerto Colombia. 30 bxs. copaiba, Isaac Brandon &amp; Bro., Puerto Colombia. 10 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Maracaibo. 25 bxs. copaiba, G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Puerto Colombia. 3 cs. copaiba, All American Mercantile Co., Puerto Colombia. 1 bg. copaiba, Pottberg, Eberling &amp; Co., Cristobal. 10 cs. copaiba, Brown Bros. &amp; Co., Central America. 6 cs. copaiba, Silva, Bussenius &amp; Co., Acapulco. 5 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Puerto Cabello. 14 cs. copaiba, Heilbron, Wolff &amp; Co., Cartagena. <b>BARK</b>— 499 pgs. cinchona, J. H. Taft &amp; Co., London. 338 bgs., American Trading Co., Trinidad. 140 bgs. mangrove, G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Puerto Cabello. 44 bgs. mangrove, R. Del Castillo &amp; Co., Cartagena. <b>BEANS</b>— 39 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt &amp; Co., Marseilles. <b>BLEACHING POWDER</b>— 77 csk., J. L. &amp; D. S. Riker, Glasgow. <b>CASEIN</b>— 600 bgs., A. Klipstein &amp; Co., Bordeaux. <b>CASTOR MEAL</b>— 1,334 bgs., Baker Castor Oil Co., Hull. <b>CHALK</b>— 10 csk., Chas. B. Chrystal, London. <b>CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS</b>— 9 cs., Merck &amp; Co., Rotterdam. <b>CHLOROFORM</b>— 2 cs., Thos. Nevil, London. <b>COCOBOLO</b>— 42 pcs., Gontard &amp; Co., Panama. 972 pcs., Fidanque Bros. &amp; Co., Panama. 645 pcs., C. F. Griffin, Panama. <b>COCHINEAL</b>— 25 csk., L. E. Ransom &amp; Co., Glasgow. 10 bgs., Brown Bros. &amp; Co., Liverpool.</p>	<p><b>COPRA</b>— 1,223 csk., Balfour, Williamson &amp; Co., Cebu. 176 bgs., Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston. <b>CREOSOTE</b>— 70 csk., Brown Bros. &amp; Co., Hull. 27 bbls., Baring Bros. &amp; Co., Hull. <b>CUDBEAR</b>— 6 csk., Innis, Speiden &amp; Co., Hull. <b>CUTCH</b>— 200 bgs., W. A. Ross &amp; Co., Glasgow. 500 cs., Kidder, Peabody &amp; Co., Glasgow. <b>DEXTRINE</b>— 300 bgs., Stein, Hirsh &amp; Co., Rotterdam. <b>DIVI-DIVI</b>— 1,760 bgs., Knauth, Nachod &amp; Kuhne, Curacao. 34 bgs., Suzarte &amp; Whitney, Curacao. <b>DYE</b>— 4 pgs., 1 cs., 4 csk., Richard &amp; Co., Marseilles. <b>ERGOT OF RYE</b>— 29 bgs., Alfred Joennson, Vigo. 123 bgs., Alfred Joennson, Valencia. <b>ESSENCE</b>— 12 cs., W. R. Grace &amp; Co., Buenos Ayres. 4 bbls. thyme, Pfaltz &amp; Bauer, Barcelona. 3 cs., H. W. Henning &amp; Son, Marseilles. 100 cs., A. Chiris &amp; Co., Marseilles. 5 cs., Nuysen &amp; Co., Marseilles. 1 cs., J. Manheimer, Marseilles. <b>EXTRACTS</b>— 1,878 bgs., Am. Dyewood Co., Buenos Ayres. 431 bgs. tannic, G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Cartagena. 500 bgs. tannic, R. del Castillo &amp; Co., Cartagena. 10 bbls. rennet, F. B. Vandegrift &amp; Co., Copenhagen. 960 bgs. mangrove, G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Cartagena. 118 csk. dry, American Dyewood Co., Kingston. 227 csk. liquid logwood, American Dyewood Co., Kingston. 1 csk., Lyons Piece Dye Works, Marseilles. <b>FLOWERS</b>— 1 cs. saffron, Cella Bros., Valencia. 1 cs. saffron, A. Joensen, Valencia. <b>GELATIN</b>— 1 cs., J. W. Hampton, Jr., Bordeaux. <b>GLYCERIN</b>— 30 drs., G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Rotterdam. 30 drs., Harshaw, Fuller &amp; Goodwin Co., Rotterdam. 20 csk., Stein, Hirsh &amp; Co., Rotterdam. 65 iron drs., Marx &amp; Rawolle, Rotterdam. <b>GUMS</b>— 28 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston &amp; Braidich, London. 197 bgs., Otto Isenstein &amp; Co., Cadiz. 35 cs. aloes, Suzarte &amp; Whitney, Curacao. <b>HERBS</b>— 25 bs. medicinal, P. Y. Segui Imptg. Co., Valencia. <b>HYPOPHOSPHITES</b>— 18 cs., Fellows Medical Mfg. Co., London. <b>IODINE</b>— 2 kegs, S. E. Nash &amp; L. Watjen, South Pacific. 224 bbls., 401 kegs, S. E. Nash &amp; Louis Watjen, South Pacific. <b>IRON</b>— 2 csk. oxide, C. A. Johnston &amp; Co., Glasgow. 16 csk. oxide, T. A. Reichard &amp; Co., Glasgow. 25 csk. oxide, G. A. &amp; E. Meyer, Hull. 5 csk. red oxide, Toch Bros., Hull. <b>JUICES</b>— 6 puncheons lime, J. E. Kerr &amp; Co., Port Antonio. 10 cs. cherry, Porges &amp; Levy, Copenhagen. <b>LEAVES</b>— 83 bs., A. Stallman &amp; Co., Marseilles. <b>LICORICE PASTE</b>— 300 cs., H. Utard, Valencia. 50 cs., Chas. L. Huisking, Genoa. 25 cs., Weaver &amp; Sterry, Genoa. <b>LITHOPONE</b>— 400 csk., A. Klipstein &amp; Co., Rotterdam.</p>	<p><b>LOGWOOD</b>— 1 lot, O. C. Kanzow &amp; Co., Aguin. 1 lot straight, H. Mann &amp; Co., Port au Prince. 1 lot straight, H. R. Stack, Port au Prince. 1 lot straight, N. S. Leike, Port au Prince. 1 lot, H. Mann &amp; Co., Gonaives. 26 tons, 5 cwt. straight, Stamford Mfg. Co., Kingston. <b>MANGANES</b>— 20 csk. resinate, Baring Bros. &amp; Co., Hull. <b>MEDICINAL &amp; MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS</b>— 5 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevil, London. 1 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevil, London. <b>OILS</b>— 10 cs. castor, De Lima, Cortissoz &amp; Co., Cartagena. 25 bbls. cod liver, Stallman &amp; Co., Stavanger. 50 bbls. cod liver, P. E. Anderson &amp; Co., Stavanger. 10 bbls. cod liver, Thomas Nevil, Stavanger. 20 bbls. cod liver, United Drug Co. (Boston), Bergen. 50 bbls. cod liver, McKesson &amp; Robbins, Bergen. 50 bbls. cod liver, Schieffelin &amp; Co., Bergen. 200 bbls. cod liver, Stanley Jordan &amp; Co., Bergen. 25 bxs. pine kernel, J. S. Maliot &amp; Co., Santander. 8 cs. essential, Dodge &amp; Olcott Co., Malaga. 100 bbls. sulphur, Eastern Drug Co., Malaga. 100 bbls. olive, Oil Seeds Co., Malaga. 25 bbls. olive, F. Bredt &amp; Co., Seville. 50 cs. olive, P. J. Segui Imptg. Co., Malaga. 50 bbls., J. B. Beusnal &amp; Co., Seville. 50 bbls. sod, F. G. Clarke &amp; Co., Bristol. 20 drs. fuel, W. J. Bush &amp; Co., Hull. 150 csk. creosote, W. E. Jordan, Hull. 1,951 tons, 15 cwt. creosote in bulk, 10 bbls. creosote, American Creosoting Co., Middlesboro. 3,139 tons, 5 cwt., 7 bbls. creosote in bulk, American Creosoting Co., Sunderland. 160 cs. peanut, Rutger, Bleeker &amp; Co., Rotterdam. 23 csk. palm, Welch, Holme &amp; Clark Co., Liverpool. 3 cs. essential, 100 cs. olive, Rockhill &amp; Victor, Marseilles. 70 cs. olive, Ungerer &amp; Co., Marseilles. 20 csk. olive, A. Chiris &amp; Co., Marseilles. 75 csk. olive, Fiske &amp; Brown, Marseilles. 20 cs. olive, A. Chiris &amp; Co., Marseilles. 25 csk. olive, E. R. Squibb &amp; Sons, Marseilles. 109 cs. olive, George Lueders &amp; Co., Marseilles. 100 bbls. sulphur, M. Goyeneche &amp; Co., Seville. 100 cs. olive, Glasser, Crandell &amp; Co., Seville. 850 bbls. sulphur, Eastern Drug Co., Seville. 10 bbls. paraffin, Oil Products Co., London. 14 cs. essential, W. J. Bush &amp; Co., London. 4 cs. amber, Magnus, Mabie &amp; Reynard, London. 32 cs. orange, G. Lueders &amp; Co., Kingston. 20 cs. olive, J. Manheimer, Marseilles. 3 cs. essential, G. Lueders &amp; Co., Marseilles. <b>ORCHIL LIQUOR</b>— 15 csk., Oakes Mfg. Co., Hull. 25 csk., Read, Holliday &amp; Son, Liverpool. <b>OPIUM</b>— 10 cs., G. Guibenkian &amp; Co., Marseilles. <b>PERFUMERY</b>— 3 pgs., F. R. Arnold &amp; Co., London. 3 cs., Dodge &amp; Olcott Co., London. 4 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux. 56 cs., A. H. Smith &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 61 cs., A. Bourgois &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 4 cs., Benjamin E. Levy, Bordeaux. 79 cs., A. Baez, Bordeaux. 8 cs., George Borgfeldt &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 4 cs., John J. Murphy, Bordeaux. 2 cs. products for perfumery, Dodge &amp; Olcott Co., Bordeaux.</p>
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# Imports—Con'ta

4 cs., E. Utard, Bordeaux.  
 1 csk., J. A. Chambers, Hull.  
 5 cs., Synthetic, Lehn & Fink, Hull.  
 36 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.  
 16 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

**PETROLEUM**—  
 24,000 bbls. (1,048,000 gals.) oil distillate, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.  
 18,000 bbls. (756,000 gals.) oil distillate in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.

**POMADE**—  
 17 cs., Nuyens & Co., Marseilles.

**PRECIPITATES**—  
 32 cs., N. Y. & Honduras, Rosario Mining Co., Central America.

**QUININE**—  
 1 cs. sulphate, McKesson & Robbins, Trinidad.  
 10 cs. sulphate, Hoffman, La Roche Chem. Co., Rotterdam.  
 10 cs. sulphur, L. W. Windmuller & Roelker, Rotterdam.  
 4 cs. sulphate, E. J. Barry, London.

**ROOTS**—  
 3 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama.  
 1 bg. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Panama.  
 1 bg. ipecac, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cristobal.  
 10 cs. ipecac, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cartagena.  
 12 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.  
 3 bs. ipecac, S. E. Heyman & Co., Bahia.  
 167 bs. licorice, Alfred Joenssen, Valencia.  
 217 bgs. miscellaneous, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.  
 10 bs. sarsaparilla, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.  
 10 cs. arrow, Middleton & Co., London.  
 584 bs. licorice, Aquimbeau & Ramee, Seville.  
 6 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.  
 33 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.  
 10 bgs. licorice, Maynard & Child, London.

**SAL AMMONIAC**—  
 1 csk., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

**SALT**—  
 1 cs. fruit, Thos. Robinson, London (in transit).

**SANDALWOOD**—  
 160 bbls., Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

**SEED**—  
 50 bgs. aniseed, Amerman & Patterson, Barcelona.  
 28 bxs. aniseed, S. Birones, Malaga.  
 10 bgs. aniseed, A. Joensson, Malaga.  
 4,107 bgs. castor, S. Kellogg & Sons, Hull.  
 8 cs. cardamom, G. Amsinck & Co., London.

**SODA**—  
 5 csks. prussiate, Arnold Hoffman & Co., Rotterdam.

**SILVER**—  
 2 cs. sulphide, Guaranty Trust Co., Cristobal.  
 74 cs. sulphide, W. R. Grace & Co., Cristobal.  
 205 sks. sulphide, Banca Anglo So. Am., South Pacific.

**SOAP**—  
 6 csks. soft, Read Mfg. Co., Liverpool.  
 300 cs. castile, Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Barcelona.  
 35 cs. paste, J. Victori & Co., Barcelona.

**SPICES**—  
 541 bgs., 80 bgs. ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.  
 247 bbls. nutmegs, Frame & Co., London.  
 100 bbls. nutmegs, Old & Wallace, London.  
 85 bs. cassia, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.  
 115 cs. cassia, Mitsui & Co., Hongkong.  
 51 bbls. nutmegs, Frame & Co., London.  
 125 csks. ginger, Habicht, Braun & Co., Hongkong.  
 3 csks. ginger, R. Kurka, Hongkong.  
 100 csks. ginger, C. H. Dumarest & Co., Hongkong.  
 100 cs. cassia, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hongkong.  
 100 cs. cassia buds, Frame & Co., London.  
 2 bs., 300 cs. cassia, G. Amsinck & Co., Hongkong.

130 cs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., Rotterdam.  
 1,500 cs. cloves, 254 bgs. chillies, L. German & Co., Marseilles.

**SULPHUR**—  
 1 csk., J. B. Kleinert Rubber Co., Liverpool.

**TALC**—  
 300 bgs., W. B. Daniels, Naples.

**TARTAR**—  
 41 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.  
 173 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.  
 241 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.  
 284 bgs., 967 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.  
 870 bgs., 457 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.  
 95 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.  
 255 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.

**VACCINE**—  
 1 cs., Stemmler & Co., Bordeaux.

**WATER**—  
 6 pgs. mineral, Amerman & Patterson, Barcelona.  
 30 cs. mineral, H. Schierer, Barcelona.  
 37 cs. mineral, Kunhardt & Co., Barcelona.  
 792 cs. mineral, Chas. P. Engs, Rotterdam.  
 7 csks. mineral, Rockhill & Victor, Marseilles.  
 1 csk. orange, Manheimer, Marseilles.  
 6 csks. rose, Manheimer, Marseilles.

**WAX**—  
 1 cs. dentist, Dental Mfg. Co., London.  
 40 bgs. ceresine, Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co., London.  
 20 bgs. bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Central America.  
 2 bgs. yellow bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Havana.  
 25 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.  
 750 bgs. bees, Russ. Transport & Vladivostok Insurance Co., Havana.

**WOOD**—  
 18 tons bitter, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.  
 31 pcs. medicinal, Dr. Dandge, Aguin.  
 2,917 pcs. sandalwood, De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Puerto Cabello.

## "Effort Made to Belittle Dye Industry of America"

(Continued from page 14)

fear, that while unfounded, is alike dangerous to the user and the manufacturer.

The report continues along these lines: "No reply, they are erecting a plant," etc.

Assuming Dr. Matthews is acting in good faith, and we would not think of accusing him of ulterior motives, can the explanation be that the foreign trade propagandists have succeeded in getting in their fine work on our unsuspecting friend?

At any rate, Mr. Matthews' report is in no sense dependable, because it is made up of conclusions not founded upon facts.

In comparison, let us take Dr. Norton's work and report. The latter took up every channel of investigation, getting data from the users as to their needs, and from the manufacturers as to what they were doing and would be able to do in the future. Speaking for ourselves, at Dr. Norton's request, a meeting was had with our consulting chemist, this was followed by three prolonged meetings with our president, at which meetings the most thorough inquiries were made, and Dr. Norton showed not only an unselfish interest, but a thorough familiarity with all phases of the subject.

As these are matters that came under our personal observation, we are in a position to say that we consider Dr. Norton's report fair, conservative and honest, made after the most searching investigations, and in every sense reliable.

Is it not time that we began to take another view of this subject? That in retrospect we found our trade abjectly helpless and dependent upon foreign products when hostilities were declared, and in the short period of eighteen months the enterprise and ingenuity, the genius and talent of our people combined with American dollars succeeded in doing what had taken Europe generations to accomplish.

If in so short a period, with nothing as a start, we have reached a point where we can already take care of a substantial part of the demands of the trade, is it not fair to conclude that in another year, assuming the manufacturers receive some adequate protection from the influx of foreign goods, we will have the situation well in hand, with the wants of the users cared for, and manufacturing plants established that for all time will make us self-reliant and independent.

Let us not lose our heads. This is a critical moment. If we are to have permanency in our manufactures, we must give that meed of encouragement to these industries that will promise financial success, and if the consumers of these products will not in their anxiety permit themselves to be blind to the Herculean efforts that are being put forth in their behalf, trade will settle down and the fear now dominant in some quarters will be found not real or else instigated by interests adverse to American trade independence.

Yours very truly,

GEO. H. BRUCE,  
 President The Chemical Co. of America, Inc.

## BRITISH TO GET LOGWOOD FROM MAURITIUS

LONDON, Feb. 18—In an attempt to meet the serious scarcity of logwood for the manufacture of dyestuffs in England the Imperial Institute has arranged for the importation of a considerable supply of logwood from the British island colony of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. In the past the chief British sources of supply of this wood have been Jamaica and British Honduras.

## GEORGE M. DODGE IS ILL

George M. Dodge, president of Dodge and Olcott, drug importers, with offices at 71 Fulton street, New York, has been seriously ill of pneumonia for the last two weeks. Mr. Olcott is 81 years of age and lives at Richfield, Conn. Advice received from there the first of the week said that his condition was somewhat improved, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.



## Licorice Root is Scarce and Receipts are Meager

**Pharmaceutical Concerns that Use the Extract or the Root Are Apt to Be Embarrassed for Lack of Supply if War Continues Very Much Longer**

Licorice root, to all intents and purposes, is off the market. The amount of stocks held in this country in comparison to the requirements is so small as to be considered nil. The last Spanish and Italian crop is almost exhausted and what remittances are made are immediately absorbed on arrival. Some of the Russian product is held in London, but the amount of licorice root necessary to relieve the stringency and supply the wants of domestic users lies beyond the Dardanelles, with but remote possibilities of a movement of any consequence until after the cessation of hostilities. The Asiatic producing sections of the root are in the center of the eastern part of the war zone and with the recent activities of the Russians against the Turks from the north, and the English from the south, is almost entirely surrounded by fighting, giving no outlet for the transportation of the root to the consuming countries.

A large importer of botanical drugs said that he had been making strenuous efforts to obtain some of the Russian root by way of Archangel, but the fast approach of the winter season closed the port before he had made any headway. He said that the transportation problems in the interior of Russia were almost insurmountable as far as the movement of freight is concerned, the railroads having been taken over by the Government and used almost exclusively for military purposes, and it is with the utmost difficulty that Russian products, especially from the south, are brought to ocean shipping points.

### Now Running on Reserve Supply

Large manufacturers of licorice extracts, flavors, etc., usually in possession of stocks for definite future periods, are now running on the reserve supply, and limiting selling quantities in an effort to bridge over until new stocks are obtainable.

The National Licorice Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., maker of the Y & S brand, which answers the U.S.P. requirement for licorice extract, has limited the sale of that brand to one hundred pounds to a customer. An official of the company said that as a rule it has from six months' to a year's supply on hand, but the root has been so scarce that it has been unable to replenish and is now consuming future stock, and while he thought there was enough on hand to take care of the drug and confectionery trade the company is buying all of the licorice offered that answers the purpose, and will continue to buy so long as prices are commensurate with prices the concern is able to obtain for finished products.

### Natives Astonished by Demand for Licorice

An article by the National Geographical Society at Washington tells the story of a British merchant who penetrated to the dreary city of Mosul on the Tigris many years ago and astonished the natives by offering to buy all the licorice root they could gather. To the natives, licorice root was considered only as a pest that interfered with the cultivation of the soil, and were at a loss to understand the reasons for the eccentric Englishman's demands. The article concludes as follows:

"At last, however, the natives hit upon a satisfactory explanation. They talked over the matter among themselves and decided that the English Sovereign liked to chew the sweet roots of their pestiferous weed and, therefore, had provided a contingent fund of many millions of dollars so that enough of it might always be on hand. With this simple discovery, the minds of the natives were set at rest, and they cheerfully aided the 'Father of Licorice' to spend all the money which he cared upon the licorice weed. Thus were established the foundations of a thriving trade with world removed Mosul, transforming a despised product into a source of considerable income.

"Mosul's export of its sweet roots to the Western World has been rudely broken off by the war, and, mayhap, the natives are more hostile than before to the plant which, besides clogging their fields, they consider a favored weakness of the British King. At any rate, the battle lines have cut off the

most important sources of supply of the popular children's candy-sugar, the ever-present ingredient in cough medicines, and the wonderful taste-masking element in medicines of nauseating personality.

"A great part of the licorice supply lies to the east of the fighting lines, in Asia Minor, in Russia, and in Kurdistan. To a very limited extent, it is grown in Louisiana and California. Spain possesses the largest fields still accessible to the West, and it is grown in considerable quantities, here and there, along Europe's Mediterranean coasts.

"The United States has regularly been an excellent customer in the world's licorice market. Thousands of pounds of licorice cough remedies are consumed in this country every winter and spring, while, the American being notoriously fond of taking his medicine capsuled, sugared, or otherwise disguised, a great deal of the import is used for the improvement of the superficial character. Furthermore, licorice sugar is more used as a candy in this country than in any other. A great part of the American import was prepared in the South of Europe, and brought over in black rolls or sticks of licorice paste."

Imports of licorice root have fallen off over 50 per cent in the last year. Statistics as published by the Department of Commerce give the imports of the root for the eleven months ending November 30, 1914, as 100,603,655 pounds with a value of \$1,782,932, compared to only 47,756,466 pounds, valued at \$1,128,854 for the same period in 1915. A comparison of the imports of the month of November, 1915 with November, 1914, shows an even greater discrepancy, imports for the former amounting to 5,312,068 pounds, and the latter to 12,627,978 pounds, with a valuation of \$139,607 and \$226,213 respectively.

## U. S. Asked to Donate a Site For Wm. Proctor Jr. Memorial

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The House Committee on Library was last week urged to give favorable consideration to the Linthicum house joint resolution directing the Government to donate a site in the Smithsonian grounds for a monument to William Proctor, Jr., who is known as the father of pharmacy in this country. Appearing before the committee were Representative J. Charles Linthicum, of Baltimore; Prof. Joseph P. Remington, dean of the College of Pharmacy, of Philadelphia; Dr. John F. Hancock, of Baltimore; Prof. Eugene E. Eberly, editor of the American Pharmaceutical Journal, and Dr. John B. Thomas, of Baltimore.

The members of the Library Committee were told that it is the desire of the American Pharmaceutical Association to erect a monument to Dr. Proctor in the Smithsonian grounds near where memorials have already been placed to Dr. Gross for surgery, and Dr. Rush for medicine, and has raised \$8,000 of the \$10,000 to be used for that purpose. The Government would merely furnish the base for the statue and the site upon which it is to be erected.

### BILL FOR ALCOHOL COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Congressman John J. Casey, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill (H. R. 11256) into the House of Representatives providing for an appropriation for the establishment under the general direction of the Secretary of Agriculture of an Industrial Alcohol Commission composed of a commissioner and assistants. The Commission is to establish a bureau of information and educational publicity covering all questions relating to industrial alcohol; to conduct experimental and research work therein, and build and operate for demonstration purposes one or more distilling plants composed of small low-proof stills on farms in combination with a central redistilling denaturing plant, as provided for in the revised denatured alcohol laws. No demonstration distiller is to be built and operated in any community, however, unless a part of the cost of the central plant is subscribed locally and a sufficient number of farmers within a radius of five miles of the proposed central distillery agree to install and operate small low-proof stills on their farms.

The salary of the commissioner is to be \$6,000. His term of office is to be not exceeding five years and his selection shall be by the President. A requirement is that he shall have been identified with industrial alcohol development.

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